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INTRODUCTION.

The Tyrol (German, Tirōl), which derives its name from an old castle in the neighbourhood of Meran, in the valley of the Etsch, or Adige, passed by inheritance to the Dukes of Austria in 1363. Including Vorarlberg on the north-west, it is bounded on the east by Salzburg and Carinthia, on the west by Switzerland, on the north by Bavaria and Wurtemburg, and on the south by Lombardy and Venice. Population (1860), 805,200 (or 912,600 with Vorarlberg), German-speaking on the north, Italian or Roman-speaking on the south, and nearly all Roman Catholic in religion. Area 11,311 square miles. Innsbruck is the capital. Wooden toys of all kinds are made round St. Ulrich. Singing birds are reared in the valley of the Inn.

The principal Valleys of Tyrol are only five, viz., those of the Rivers Etsch, or Adige, the Eisak, the Rienz, the Drave, and the Inn. The Inn rises in Switzerland at the head of the Engadin Valley, enters the Tyrol at the Finstermünz Pass, flows through it in a north-eastern direction, and, after passing Landeck, Innsbruck, and Kufstein, traverses Bavaria, and falls into the Danube at Passau. The Etsch, or Adige, rises in the lakes of the Reschen Scheideck, passes down the Vintschgau, and, increased by the junction of the Eisak, 2½ miles below Botzen, flows by Trent, Roveredo, and Verona, into the Adriatic. The Eisak rises on the Brenner, and, after a course of nearly 50 miles, joins the Adige, below Botzen. The Drave rises in the Sextenthal, to the right of Toblach, on the high land between the valley of the Drave and the Pusterthal, or valley of the Rienz, which last river rises in the pass of Ampezzo to the south of Toblach, and falls into the Eisak near Brixen. The Ill runs past Bregenz, in the Vorarlberg, to the Lake of Constance. The Lake of Garda is partly within the Tyrol.

About one-tenth of the surface is under ice. The highest Glaciers in the Rhætian Alps, which extend through the greatest part of Tyrol, dividing it into two parts, are those of Gepatsch, in the Kaunserthal, which opens into the Ober-Innthal at Prutz, 2 hours from Landeck, and the Rofler, in the Fenderthal, one of the branches of the Oetzthal. Other extensive glaciers are to be found at the head of the valleys of Trafoi, Sulden, and Stubai.

Mountains.—The highest mountain in the Tyrol proper is the Ortler Spitze, 12,814 feet above sea, near Trafoi, on the frontier of Lombardy. The Gross-Glockner, in Carinthia, just on the Tyrolese border, is 12,455 feet above the sea. Sir J. Herschel (*Physical Geog.*) gives the Ortler at 12,822 feet, and the

Gross Glockner at 12,431 feet, with a note of interrogation. The Austrian Government measurements are not believed to be correct. The Brenner and Stelvio Passes are in the Tyrol. For List of Mountains, Passes, Plants, &c., see page 63.

Between the valleys of the Eisak and the valley of Fassa, as the upper part of the Fleimserthal is called, is a singular range of mountains called *Dolomite*, and named after the first describer (Dolomieu) of the peculiar hard fossiliferous limestone, consisting of magnesia and carbonate of lime. These mountains may be visited from Botzen or Brixen, from Cortina, and from Campidello, in the Val di Fassa, and are interesting both to the geologist and the artist.

Cost of Living.—The expenses of pedestrians who do not mind carrying their own knapsacks are very trifling, and need not exceed from 35 to 50 shillings per week.

The average charge at many of the best hotels for supper, bed, and breakfast is 3 paper florins, equal to five shillings. This charge will include red or white wine of the country, which is excellent, though, except on rare occasions, the red is by many degrees the best of the two. The best white wine of Tyrol is grown at and near Terlan. At the smaller hotels in towns, and inns in remote districts, this charge will often be reduced to less than one-half.

For excursions out of the beaten track a supply of tea or coffee should be taken.

Conveyances.—The men who let out private carriages generally ask and obtain exorbitant prices, and, if the avoidance of expense be any object, the best way is to take the public conveyances, of which there are plenty.

The Stellwagen was a slow but exceedingly cheap conveyance, costing about one penny per mile. It is now to a great extent superseded by the more commodious Omnibus and Post-Omnibus. They usually start at a very early hour, and ample time is allowed for meals.

The Postwagen, or malleposte, is three or four times dearer than the stellwagen, and not much more comfortable, though rather more expeditious.

Separate Eilwägen, which will hold four persons, may be obtained at the post stations of the large towns, at the rate of about 8s. per post of two German miles on the average. The traveller is furnished with a paper called a "Stunden Pass," on the production of which, at each post station on the route, the postmaster is bound to furnish horses immediately. The receipt given at the principal post station includes all charges and the postilion's fees, and nothing more is expected.

One or two persons with light luggage can generally obtain a one-horse post carriage called an Einspänner. Postmasters are not generally anxious to give them, and it is quite surprising how small a load a Tyrolese horse seems considered capable of pulling.

Wines.—Good red and white wine may always be had at the rate of from about

70 to 80 kreutzers per maas, containing 2¼ bottles. Effervescing red and white wines may be obtained in the valleys of the Adige and Eisak. The wines most to be recommended are Vosslauer, Erlauer, Villanyer, Oefner, and Rouster; to which may be added the wine of the Valteline, Sassella, and Inferno.

MONEY.—In Austria, owing to the large issue of notes, gold and silver have almost entirely disappeared from the circulation, and their want is supplied by notes of 1, 5, 10, and 100 florins each. The florin notes are nominally worth 2s. sterling each, but the real value is about 1s. 8d.

At railway stations and government offices the depreciation is not allowed, so 10 florins only are given for each sovereign, and 8 florins for each Napoleon; consequently, before going to such places, it is well for the traveller to provide himself with paper from the money changers, who are always to be found in considerable villages and towns, and generally are fair in their dealings.

The florin is divided into 100 copper kreutzers.

Circular notes of £10 each are good, and convenient to exchange into paper money. They are granted by most of the London bankers.

REMARKS.—The traveller must not expect to find in Tyrol the comforts of Switzerland, or the same facilities for travelling. The inns are, as a rule, homely, though at several of the larger places are to be found hotels which scarcely yield to those of Switzerland in comfort. As a rule, too, all the hotels are moderate in charges. Imposition is rare, and is found, if anywhere, mostly on the Italian frontier. The postmasters are sometimes inclined to take advantage of their semi-official capacity to give short exchange for gold in the depreciated paper before mentioned.

The prices in Tyrol are rising gradually, but still, with the exception only of vetturini, horses, and guides, it is cheaper than Switzerland, though dearer than the Bavarian Highlands. The hotel accommodation has been much improved within the last fifteen years, but prices both in Tyrol and Bavaria have of late been considerably augmented without any corresponding improvement in the hotels.

The Austrian Alpine Club has done good service by erecting comfortable huts in many remote parts, where tourists can be accommodated.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS.—The principal lines are:—The Vorarlberg line, on the Swiss side, coming from Lake Constance and Coire; the Brenner line, viâ Munich, Rosenheim, Innsbruck, Brixen, Botzen, Trent, and Verona; the line (for Ischl and the Salzkammergut) from Rosenheim to Salzburg, Linz, and Vienna; the Pusterthal line (opening up a way to the Dolomites) from Brixen to Lienz and Villach; thence (with a short break of road) to Laibach and Trieste.

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TOURS IN TYROL AND SALZBURG.

One Week.

1 Kufstein to Innsbruck.
2 Innsbruck to Botzen.
3 Botzen to Meran.
4 Meran to Eyers and Trafoi.
5 Trafoi to Santa Maria, Münsterthal, and Mals.
6 Mals to Landeck.
7 Landeck to Feldkirch.

Two Weeks.

1 Munich to Bad Kreuth.
2 Bad Kreuth to Achensee and Innsbruck.
3 Innsbruck to Botzen.
4 Botzen to Meran.
5 Meran to Trafoi.
6 Trafoi to Santa Maria and Mals.
7 Mals to Landeck.
8 Landeck to Oetzthal.
9 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
10 Naturns to the Passeyerthal.
11 Passeyerthal to Sterzing (Jauffen).
12 Sterzing to Zell.
13 Pfitscherthal.
14 Zillerthal to Brixlegg and Munich, by rail.

Three Weeks.

1 Munich to Bad Kreuth.
2 Bad Kreuth to Achensee and Innsbruck.
3 Innsbruck to Botzen.
4 Botzen to Trent and Roveredo.
5 Riva to Trent by Arco.
6 Trent to Meran by Kaltern.
7 Meran to Trafoi.
8 Trafoi to Santa Maria and Mals.
9 Mals to Landeck.
10 Landeck to Oetzthal.
11 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
12 Naturns to St. Leonhard.
13 St. Leonhard to Sterzing (Jauffen).
14 Sterzing to Zell by the Pfitscherthal.
15 Gerlos Pass to Wald.
16 Wald to Saalfelden.
17 Saalfelden to Salzburg.
18 Salzburg to Hallein and Gölling.
19 Gölling to Gosau.
20 Gosau to Ischl.
21 Ischl to Salzburg and Munich.

Four Weeks.

1 Bregenz to Feldkirch.
2 Feldkirch to Landeck.
3 Innsbruck.
4 Botzen (Brenner.)
5 Trent (by rail.)
6 Trent to Roveredo and Riva.
7 Riva to Trent by Arco.
8 Trent to Meran by Kaltern.
9 Trafoi.
10 Mals by Santa Maria and Münsterthal.
11 Landeck.
12 Oetzthal.
13 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
14 Passeyerthal.
15 Jauffen to Sterzing.
16 Bruneck.
17 Lienz.
18 Heiligenblut
19 Bucheben (Rauris Valley), by the Hochthor.
20 Bad Gastein.
21 Werfen.

24 Gosau.
25 Salzburg.
24 Hall to Brixlegg.
25—26 Excursion to the Zillerthal.
27 Jenbach to Kreuth.
28 Munich.

Six Weeks.

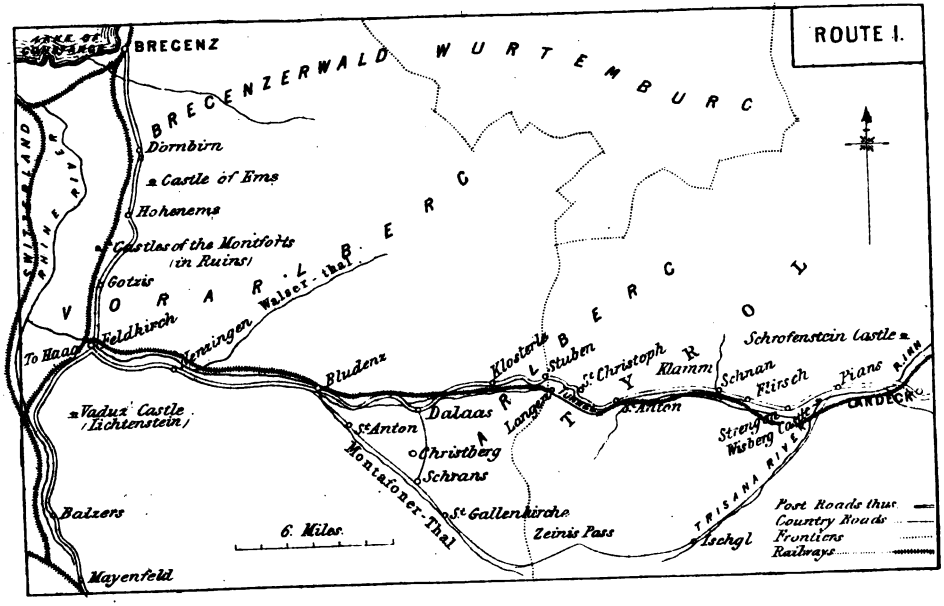
1 Bregenz to Feldkirch.
2 Feldkirch to Landeck.
3 Innsbruck.
4 Innsbruck.
5 Excursion to Heiligwasser and Ambras.
6 Botzen.
7 Sarnthal and Greifenstein.
8 Castelruth and St. Ulrich.
9 St. Ulrich to Val di Fassa.
10 Trent.
11 Lake of Caldenazzo and Borgo di Val Sugana by Vigolo, return by Pergine.
12 Roveredo, Riva.
13 Trent by Arco.
14 Cles, Val di Non.
15 Fondo to Kaltern and Botzen.
16 Meran.
17 Trafoi.
17A Male, by the Münsterthal.
18 Pruts (Gepatsch Glacier).
19 Landeck.
20 Landeck (Rest.)
21 Oetzthal.
22 Oetzthal.
23 Schnalserthal to Naturns.
24 Meran.
25 Passeyerthal.
26 Jauffen to Sterzing.
27 Brunneck.
28 Lienz.
29 Heiligenblut.
30 Glacier of Gross Glockner.
31 Bucheben, by the Hochthor.
32, 33, 34, Gastein, Werfen, Hallein.
35, 36, Gosau, Salzburg.
37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, to Munich.

EXCURSION OF TEN DAYS AMONG THE DOLOMITES OF SOUTH TYROL.

1 Botzen to Blumau (rail), walk to Welschenhofen.
2 Kastelruth.
3 Baths of Ratzes—Seisser Alp—St. Ulrich.
4 Campidello, by Wolkenstein and the Fassajoch.
5 Fedaia Pass—Sottoguda—Caprile.
6 Lago d' Alleghe—Monte Civita—Caprile.
7 Cortina.
8 Cortina.
9 Niederndorf—St. Lorenzen—Ennebergerthal.
10 Grödnerjoch—Kastelruth—Botzen, or Waidbruck, on the Brenner railway.

EXCURSION OF A WEEK IN THE SALZKAMMERGUT.

1 Salzburg to Gölling (Schwarzbach and Pass Lueg).
2 Abtenau and Gosau.
3 Vorder and Hinter See.
4 Zwieselalp—Hallstadt.
5 Aussee.
6 Ischl.
7 St. Wolfgang—Schafberg.
8 Mondsee—Gmunden—Traunfall—Schwanenstadt—Salzburg.


ROUTE I.
BRECENZ
BRECENZERWALD
WURTEMBURG
SWITZERLAND
RHINE R.
Dornbirn
Castle of Ems
Hohenems
Castles of the Montforts (in Ruins)
Gotzis
VORARLBERG
Walser-thal
Feldkirch
To Haag
Nenningen
Bludenz
Vaduz Castle (Lichtenstein)
St Anton
Dalaas
Christberg
Schrans
Montafoner-Thal
St Gallenkirche
Zeinis Pass
Balzers
Mayenfeld
6. Miles
ARLBERG
Klosterle
Stuben
St Christoph
St Anton
Langen
Klamm
Schnan
Ftirsch
Pians
Schrofenstein Castle
LANDECK
Streng
Wisberg Castle
TRISANA RIVER
Tschgl
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Frontiers
Railways

TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

ROUTE 1.

FROM BREGENZ, ON THE LAKE OF CONSTANCE, BY FELDKIRCH AND THE PASSES OF ARLBERG AND ZEINIS, TO LANDECK.

CONVEYANCES.—The post coaches from Bregenz, on the Lake of Constance, are now superseded by the *Vorarlberg Rail*, open as far as Bludenz, by way of the following stations—Lautrach, Schwarzach, Dornbirn, Hohenems, Götzis, Raukweil, to Feldkirch (where a branch from Buchs, on the Swiss Coire line, joins); thence to Frastenz, Nenzing, Strassenhaus, and Bludenz. This line, opened 1872-3, brings the Bavarian, Swiss, and Austrian (Vorarlberg) systems into connection. Distance from Bregenz to Feldkirch, 12 English miles; to Bludenz, 35 miles. It is about the same by road. There are good inns at Feldkirch, Bludenz, and Dalaas. The line through the Arlberg tunnel to Landeck was opened 1884, completing rail communication with Innsbruck. There are fine views at many points. For the benefit of those who may still prefer the post-road, the best way of seeing the Tyrol, we shall describe the latter route, which frequently touches the rail.

The town of **Bregenz** (Stat.)—*Brigantium* of the Romans—is pleasantly situated at the south-east of the lake of Constanz, or Bodensee. *Hotels:* Europa; Oesterreichischer Hof, on the lake opposite the port; Krone; Schweizerhof; Löwe; Montfort; Weisses Kreuz. Population, about 5,000.

Behind the town rises the Gebhardsberg, or Schlossberg, which should be visited, on account of the superb view of the whole expanse of the Lake of Constance, the valleys of the Bregenzer Ach and the Rhine, and the Alps of Appenzell, to be obtained from it. A zigzag path leads from Bregenz to the Wirthshaus at the top.

The road to Feldkirch ascends gently at first, and after passing under a spur of the Gebhardsberg, and crossing the Bregenzer Ach (*Ach*, in Tyrol, means a torrent), rushing down from the Bregenzer Wald across a wide bed of gravel to join the Rhine, reaches in 6 miles **Dornbirn**, a busy and scattered town of about 9,000 inhabitants, where there is a new church with a lofty portico, bearing the inscription, "*Domus Dei, porta cœli.*"

From this the road skirts the hills to **Hohenems** (Stat.)—*Inn:* Post—one mile, before which the Castle of Hohenems is seen at an immense height, and scarcely to be distinguished from the cliffs on which it is built.

About 14 miles from Bregenz the road leaves on the right two large castles (which formerly belonged to the family of Montfort), on an isolated fir-crowned hill, passes through Götzis (Stat.), and, after traversing a level and swampy plain, reaches **Feldkirch** (Stat.), 20 miles from Bregenz, a small town of 3,800 inhabitants, 1,400 feet above sea. *Hotels:* Englischer Hof; Ochs; Löwe; Schäfle. The church, which is large, has a green spire. At the back of it rises the old castle of Schattenburg.

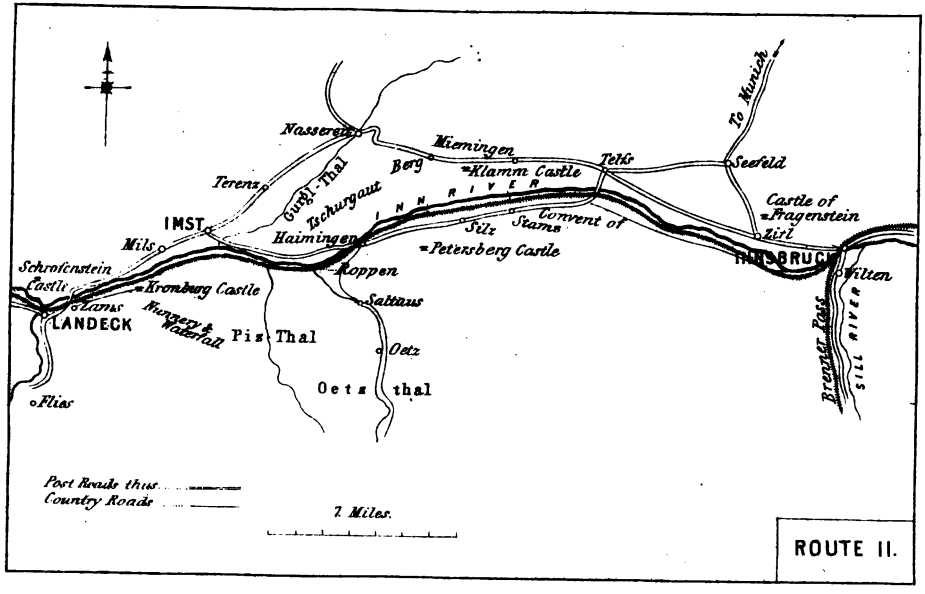
Through the town rushes, or rather tumbles, the River Ill, turning in its course the wheels of many mills. The Hofkirche, built in 1487, contains a Descent from the Cross, attributed to Holbein. In the garden of the gymnasium will be found a collection of Alpine plants. From the Margarethenkopf, 1¼ mile from the town, is a fine view of the whole Alps from the Falkniss above Ragatz to the head of the Bodensee. Up to this point the views of the Alps of Appenzell, including the Sentis, and the picturesque and deeply gullied sides of the Kamor (over which lies an interesting but little frequented path, leading in 4½ hours from Weissbad in Appenzell, to Sennwald, in the valley of the Rhine) have been uninterrupted.

[*From Feldkirch to Coire or Ragatz, by Balzers and Mayenfeld.*—The conveyances from Feldkirch to the Swiss side have now given place to the rail from Feldkirch to Schaan-Vaduz and Buchs, where the line to Coire, Mayenfeld, Rorschach, Lindau, &c., may be taken. The post-road to Coire passes through the territory of Liechtenstein, a very diminutive but sovereign principality, and in 3 miles reaches **Vaduz**, near **Schaan-Vaduz** (**Stat.**), its principal village, on the rocks above which is perched the Castle of Vaduz, belonging to the Prince of Liechtenstein. Nearly 5 miles further on is Balzers, near which is the boundary between Liechtenstein and the Swiss canton of the Grisons. The Falkniss is now seen towering above the road to the left, the Fläscherberg on the right. From the defile of Luziensteig the distance to Mayenfeld, at the entrance of the Prättigau, is nearly 5 miles; to Ragatz, by the Zollbrücke, 2 miles further; from Mayenfeld to Coire, 10 miles, along a nearly level road. All these are accessible by rail.]

After Feldkirch, however, the whole chain of these Alps becomes invisible, as the road turns up the valley of the Ill sharply to the left, and enters what is called the Walgau. The first part of this valley for some distance after crossing the Ill, in the ravine above Feldkirch, is swampy and uninteresting. Two miles past the second village, **Nenzing** (**Stat.**), the Walserthal opens to the left. The scenery now gradually improves, and begins at **Bludenz**, 13 miles from Feldkirch, to be very picturesque. At **Bludenz** (*Hotels:* Bludenzer Hof, &c.) two valleys open, and Landeck may be reached by either of them. The post-road goes by the left-hand valley called the Klosterthal. The other, called the Montafunerthal, 36 miles long, is only traversed by a rough road, but is extremely picturesque. See next page.

Excursion to the Scesaplana and the Lüner See.

After leaving Bludenz, the ravine of the Klosterthal contracts, the sides of it become precipitous, and many waterfalls are seen streaking the mountain side. At **Dalaas** (**Stat.**), 8 miles from Bludenz, is an inn (Post), which is very fair, and used to be excellent. Excursion from Dalaas, over the Kristberg, to Schruns, in the Montafunerthal (page 17), not difficult, in 4 hours; guide not required. Just before reaching **Stuben**, after a heavy pull up hill, and, passing the villages of Wald and Klosterle, the beautiful Alpine roses begin to be abundant. They will be found in flower from the middle of June until the latter part of August. Beyond the village of Stuben, which is just at the foot of the pass of the *Arlberg*, is a huge barrier of masonry, built to protect the houses from avalanches. To walk up the numerous zigzags of the road from this to the summit of the pass, 6,200 feet above the sea, takes about 1 hour. The railway tunnel through the mountain (6⅛ miles long) was opened 1884. The road between Stuben and Flirsch is very liable to earth slips, and requires to be carefully maintained. After passing the top of the pass, and half a mile beyond the Hospice of St. Christoph, along which runs the boundary of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, the


Nassereith
Mieming
To Munich
Berg
Klamm Castle
Telfs
Seefeld
Terenz
Gurgl-Thal
Tschirgant
INN RIVER
Castle of Fragenstein
IMST
Mils
Haiming
Silz
Convent of Stams
Zirl
Petersberg Castle
INNSBRUCK
Schrofenstein Castle
Kromberg Castle
Roppen
Hall
Saltaus
LANDECK
Zams
Hungerg & Waterfall
Pitz Thal
Oetz
Oetz thal
Flies
Brenner Pass
SILL RIVER
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
7 Miles.
ROUTE II.



traveller looks down into the valley of the Rosanna, and sees the village of St. Anton lying far below in the valley. **St. Anton** is 65 miles from Bregenz, and 43 from Feldkirch. This is a centre for a number of interesting and easy excursions. At Schnan is the Klamm, a remarkable defile, from which the Schnannerbach issues. The valley is now called the Stanzerthal. The next post is **Flirsch (Stat.)** —*Inn:* Post—7½ miles, under the Eisenkopf. The road now plunges deep into the defile of the Rosanna, high above the river, which tumbles headlong into the depths of the ravine. After passing **Strangen (Stat.)**, a small place to the left, the ruined Castle of Wiesberg appears in sight, standing on a mound at the junction of the valleys of the Rosanna and Trisanna, and approached by a covered wooden bridge deep down in the ravine. Down the valley of the Trisanna, or Paznaunerthal, comes the path from Bludenz, by the valley of Montafun and the Zeinis Pass, before mentioned. The view, looking back upon the Castle of Wiesberg and the valley of the Trisanna, is strikingly beautiful. From Weisberg to Pians, a distance of 2 miles, the road is a mere shelf cut in the rock. The village of Pians was destroyed by fire in 1850, but has since been rebuilt. At 2 miles from Pians the road crosses the Sanna, and then crosses the Inn, and enters

Landeck (Stat.) Pop., 1,600. The hotels are the Post and the Schwarzer Adler, both belonging to the same proprietor, and a smaller one, the Goldner Adler, facing the bridge on the west side of the river. This picturesque little town is pleasantly situated at the entrance of the ravine of the Inn, where it changes its course from north to east. With its castle, it affords a worthy subject for the pencil of the artist. Travellers should by no means omit to visit the Castle of Schroffenstein, which may be done in 4 hours, and which, besides its situation in the face of tremendous precipices, commands a grand view of the Innthal, with Zams, the Castle of Kronburg, and the pyramidal mountain called Tschürgant, above Imst. The path to Schroffenstein leads to the right after crossing over the Sanna.

At Ischgl, 4,040 feet above sea, in the Paznaunerthal, in the descent to the Sanna Valley, is a most curious bone-house, in which are preserved, ticketed, the bones of all who have been buried in the parish for many years. The Paznaunerthal is 27 miles long; from its upper end the Montafunerthal may be reached. This contains many villages, and the population has many marked peculiarities. Undoubtedly the Arlberg formed the boundary line between distinct races. **Schruns, 11½** miles from Bludenz, is the principal place in the valley, and 2,080 feet above sea. *Inns:* Löwe; Taube, &c. From the head of the valley it is possible to pass into the Prättigau above Mayenfeld by three passes. The principal is called the Drusenthor. There is also an interesting pass called the Kristberg, leading from Schruns to Dalaas, in the Klosterthal.

ROUTE 2.

FROM LANDECK TO INNSBRUCK BY RAIL, OR BY ROAD VIA NASSEREIT OR SILZ.

[For the approach on the Bavarian side, from Augsburg to Nassereit and Imst, see Route 28.]

Rail in 1½ to 2¼ hours; the principal stations are Imst, Oetzthal, Silz, Rietz, Telfs, and Zirl, most of which are mentioned below, as the road from Imst mostly runs near the rail.

At 2 miles from Landeck the road approaches the Inn, leaving to the right the village of Zams and the nunnery of Austrian sisters of mercy. Beyond Zams, 2,620 feet above the sea, and half a mile from the bridge over the Inn, is a fine waterfall, to which admission is gained at the mill (10kr.). A little further on the Castle of Kronburg is seen perched upon a pyramidal rock

on the opposite side of the river. At Mils the road rises high above the river, and winds round a buttress of the mountain. It was chosen by the Tyrolese for an ambuscade in 1809. At 13 miles from Landeck lies the little town of **Imst**, 2 miles from the station. *Inns:* Post; Lamm. A large Calvarienberg above the town may be visited in half an hour from the town. From Imst to **Oetzthal (Stat.)**, 6 miles, is the finest part of the railway route. Oetzthal is the station for the Oetzthal (see Route 21). The ascent of the Tschürgant may easily be made from Imst in 4¼ hours. From the summit a superb view is obtained of the Oetzthal, from the glaciers at its head to its junction with the Inn Valley. Two roads lead from Imst to Telfs, 2 posts from Innsbruck; the left-hand road by Nassereit and Barwies is much the more picturesque, but rather longer than the right-hand road by Silz. By the former road the distance from Imst to Telfs is about 26, by the latter 21 miles.

The road by Nassereit passes under the Tschürgant up the Gurglthal, and after a pull of 9 miles reaches **Nassereit**, where there is a decent inn. Near Barwies, between Nassereit and Obermiemingen, the tall, round, grey, and ivy-clad tower of the Castle of Klamm is seen to the left. Backed as it is by the Innthal and the mountains of the Oetzthal, it presents a splendid point of view. After passing **Miemingen**, about 9 miles from Nassereit, the road descends very rapidly, and in 8 miles reaches **Telfs (Stat.)**, in the valley of the Inn, 2 posts from Innsbruck. *Hotel:* Post.

The lower road keeps to the valley of the Inn entirely, crosses the river at Haimingen (whence there is a road into the Oetzthal), passes **Silz (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Steinbock; Lowe—above which is the Castle of Peterberg, the birth-place of Margaret Maultasch, and a few miles further on passes the extensive Cistercian Monastery of Stams, with its white towers and cupolas. Between **Rietz (Stat.)** and **Telfs (Stat.)** the road recrosses the Inn, and joins the other road from Nassereit.

The next post is **Zirl**, 1,935 feet above sea. *Inns:* Löwe; Stern; both good. Above the village to the left is seen the Castle of Fragenstein. The road to Munich by Seefeld and Benedictbeuern passes close to the walls of the castle, to which it zigzags from the village. From the castle is a fine view of the Martinswand (3,650ft. high), a huge buttress of the Solstein, which descends sheer down to the road, and can be ascended in 6½ hours from Innsbruck, and where the Emperor Maximilian narrowly escaped death whilst chamois hunting in the year 1493. The cross and chapel, erected on the spot where he was rescued, is accessible by a narrow path, and can be plainly seen from the road to Innsbruck, 700 feet below it. After turning the corner of the Martinswand, the towers of Innsbruck come in sight. Seven miles beyond the road crosses the Inn and enters Innsbruck.

Innsbruck (Stat.) *Hotels:* Hotel du Tirol. Magnificent view of town and valley from the Belvedere. Highly recommended. See Advt. Hotel de l'Europe; Goldene Sonne; Habsburgerhof; Goldener Stern; Hirsch; Goldener Adler. Fares for excursion in carriages—one horse, to Amras, 2 florins; two horses, 3 florins; to Martinswand, 3 or 6 florins; Neustift, 9 or 16 florins.

English Church Service.

This, the chief town of Tyrol, lies for the most part on the right bank of the Inn, which is crossed by a wooden bridge of three arches. It contains about 23,000 inhabitants, has wide and cheerful streets, and lies in a most lovely situation on the Inn, just above the point at which it is joined by the Sill. The invigorating mountain air is especially valuable for invalids from Sept. to June. Theatres, concerts, balls, &c., afford every possible amusement. The Pfarrkirche of St. Jacob has two

handsome towers and a cupola. Not far from it, near the Hof-garten, is the Church of the Holy Cross, called also the Hof or Franziskaner Kirche, supported by 12 pillars of red marble. It was built in the beginning of the fifteenth century, and contains the *Cenotaph* made for the Emperor Maximilian, adorned with 24 *bas-reliefs* in white marble, by Collin, of Mechlin, representing these events in the life of Maximilian:—(1), Marriage of Maximilian to Mary of Burgundy, at Ghent, in 1477; (2), Battle of Guinegate, 1479; (3), Taking of Arras, 1492; (4), Maximilian Crowned at Rome, 1486; (5), Battle of Calliano, 1487; (6), Entry into Vienna, 1490; (7), Storming of Stuhlweisseberg in Hungary; (8), Return of Maximilian's Daughter from France; (9), Turks expelled from Croatia; (10), League between Maximilian, the Pope, the Republic of Venice, and Duke of Milan, against France, 1495; (11), Maximilian and Mary Blanche, of Milan, Sforza, Duke of Milan, kneeling before the throne; (12), Marriage of Philip the Fair, Maximilian's son, to Joanna of Castille, at Brussels, in 1496; (13), Skirmish at Regensberg, 1504; (14), Siege of Kufstein, 1504; (15), Duke Karl at the feet of Maximilian; (16), Camp at Cambray, 1508; (17), Entry into Padua, 1509; (18), Taking of Milan, 1512; (19), Second Battle of Guinegate, 1515; (20), Meeting of Maximilian and Henry VIII. of England, 1513; (21), Battle of Vicenza, 1513; (22), Bombardment of Marano on the Adriatic; (23), Maximilian and Ladislaus, King of Hungary; (24), Defence of Verona against the French and Venetians, in 1515. Round it are placed 28 bronze statues of real and mythical personages, amongst whom will be found—(2), Philip I. of Spain, son of Maximilian; (3), Rudolph of Hapsburg; (5), Theodoric, King of the Ostrogoths; (8), Arthur, King of England; (13), Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy; (23), Frederick IV., Count of Tyrol, called "Empty Purse,"—the same who distinguished himself by building the Golden Roof (Das Goldene Dach) in Innsbruck. To the left of the entrance stands the tomb of Andreas Hofer, whose body was removed hither from Mantua by the first battalion of Jägers on their return from Italy in 1823, just thirteen years after his death. The monument is by an artist named Schaller, and is sculptured out of Tyrolean marble. On the bas-reliefs are represented six Tyrolese, as representatives of the six districts of the Tyrol, swearing upon the standards. On the right and left of it are two mural tablets, erected by the present Emperor Franz Joseph to the memory of Speckbacher, who died in 1820, and Joseph Haspinger, the Capuchin, who died at Salzburg in January, 1858, aged 82 years. Here also is the silver chapel, with the silver image of the Virgin, and a mausoleum of Ferdinand II. and his wife. The Museum is called the Ferdinandeum; open every day for five hours for a small fee. It is rich in Tyrolese rarities, and in botanical specimens. A picture gallery left to the Museum by Tschager is in a special apartment.

Opposite the palace stands the Opera House, or Hoftheater. Round it are large public gardens. The Rudolph Fountain, erected 1863, commemorates the Union of Tyrol in 1363. The Mosaic Factory, in Müllerstrasse, should be seen. Outside the arch of Maria Theresa, built in 1765, at the end of the Mariatheresienstrasse, at about 1 mile from the arch, stands the large Abbey of Wilten, or Wiltan, under the hill of Berg Isel, where there is a restaurant, with shooting ranges, belonging to the imperial regiment of Jägers. In the grounds is a monument to those killed in the Italian campaigns of 1848, 1849, and 1859.

At a short distance south-east of Innsbruck is the Castle of Ambras, built in the thirteenth

century, and formerly a residence of the Archduke Ferdinand II. (1595) and his wife, Philippina Welser. The famous collection of antiquities was removed to Vienna in 1806, and is now called the "Ambras Museum." Two miles south of the castle is the village of **Lans** (*Inn:* Wilder Mann), above which are the heights called Lanser Köpfe. This excursion to Lans is one of the easiest and most delightful in the neighbourhood. The following is a good round:—Innsbruck to Ambras, 1 hour on foot (or by omnibus), thence ¾ hour to Lans, thence ½ hour to the Lanser Köpfe; return by Igels-Vill, 1½ hour. By this road also the traveller may reach the Patscher Kofel, 7,260 feet, about 14 miles from Innsbruck, from whence there is a splendid view of the Brenner, of the glacier mountains, and of the valley of Stubai. Half-way to it is the little church of Heiligwasser, which should by all means be visited for the view which it commands.

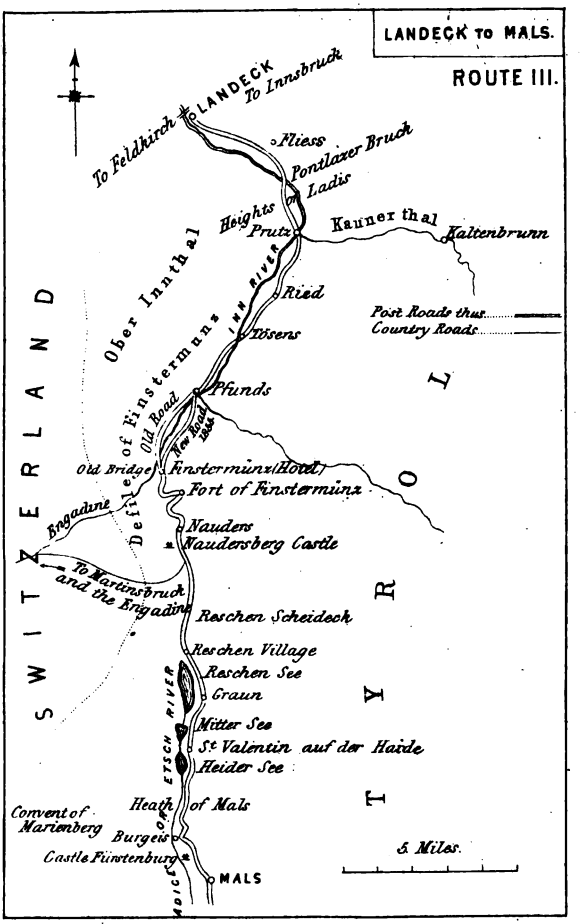
ROUTE 3.

FROM LANDECK TO MALS, BY THE PASS OF FINSTERMUNE AND THE RESCHEN SCHEIDECK, 45 MILES.

Stellwagen, daily; time about 13 hours, including stoppages of about 1 hour each at Pfunds and Nauders. The Stellwagen goes on to Meran, see Route 4.

After leaving **Landeck** (page 17) the road is for some distance cut out of the rocks, which here close upon the river, and ascends rapidly. High above the road, at the distance of 3 miles from Landeck, is the village of Fliess. About 5 miles from Landeck is the Pontlatzer Brücke, by which the road crosses to the left bank. At this point the Bavarians were defeated with great loss by the peasants in 1703 and (it is said) in 1809. The road now traverses a level plain, passing under the heights of Ladis, and again crosses the river at **Prutz** (*Inn:* Rose), a village 7 miles distant from Landeck, lying on flat ground at the entrance of the lateral valley called the Kaunserthal, at the head of which is the glacier of Gepatsch. High above the road, and opposite to the Bridge of Prutz, rises the ruined Castle of Ladis; above which are the primitive sulphur-baths of Ober Ladis.

The post-station, 2½ miles further on, is **Ried** (*Inns:* Post, Masse), after passing which the road again crosses the river at Tösens, and shortly reaches **Pfunds**, 19 miles from Landeck. Part of the village (Stuben) lies on the right, and part on the left bank. The Post hotel is tolerable. Grand views of North Engadin and Oetzthal peaks. About 2 miles beyond Pfunds the new road to the Finstermünz, which is one of the most beautifully constructed of all the Alpine roads, crosses the river to the right bank, and leaves the old road, which continues on the left bank and in the bottom of the ravine as far as the old wooden bridge and tower of the Finstermünz. The new road is cut out of the rocks almost all the way to the new and most attractive looking inn called Hoch Finstermünz, frequently resorted to as a sleeping place on this road. On the ascent to it there are several galleries pierced through projecting buttresses of rock. At Hoch Finstermünz the view of the pass and the river rushing round the rocks in its headlong course out of the Engadin is hardly exceeded by any in the Alps. The old tower and bridge of Finstermünz can be discerned in the depths of the ravine, lying immediately below the level platform on which the hotel is built. Three-quarters of a mile from the hotel stands a large fort, in a picturesque situation. Enthusiastic sketchers should *avoid sketching forts here or elsewhere abroad*, as they may get into considerable trouble by it. Hoch Finstermünz itself affords the best point of view,


LANDECK TO MALS.
ROUTE III.
To Feldkirch
LANDECK
To Innsbruck
Fliess
Pontlazer Bruch
Ladis
Heights
Prutz
Kauner thal
Kaltenbrunn
Ober Inthal
INN RIVER
Ried
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Tösens
SWITZERLAND
Pfunds
Defile of Finstermunz
Old Road
New Road 1851
Old Bridge
Finstermünz (Hotel)
Fort of Finstermünz
Engadine
Naudens
Naudersberg Castle
To Martinsbruck and the Engadine
Reschen Scheideck
Reschen Village
Reschen See
Graun
Mitter See
St Valentin auf der Haide
Heider See
ETSCH RIVER
Heath of Mals
Convent of Marienberg
Burgeis
Castle Fürstenburg
MALS
TYROL
5 Miles.

r to any obtained from the shorter Just below it is the point at old road emerged from the ravine. or three sweeping zigzags, **Nauders** ; where the traveller is reminded rness of the Swiss frontier by seeing ntrance, "Village of Nauders in Parish." Nauders, on account of its , has a cold climate; it was urnt in 1880. Fine view of the itze. Above it, on the road to Res- the extensive Castle of Naudersberg. this a fine view is obtained of the münz and mountains. Near the end illage the road to Martinsbruck and adin goes off to the right. The new ment road is a great improvement, and traversed by a diligence. The descent he top of the pass to Martinsbruck is steep. The Swiss Frontier is at the . To Schuls is about 15 miles, and to Tarasp about 3 miles further. From it is an easy day's journey to Samaden, esina, or St. Moritz, in the Upper din. There are very good inns at , Zernetz, and Zutz. A road goes direct Lavin to Davos and Landquart, near , by the Fluela Pass.

ie road now ascends to the **Reschen ideck**, 4,900 feet, and the village of chen, near a considerable lake called the chen See. A grand view of the Ortler up is obtained here, and the Ortlerspitze ains in sight all the way to Mals. At aun (near Reschen) is the entrance to the ngtaufererthal; good excursions. Just re the Adige rises, and passes through the eschen, Mitter, and Haider Sees; near the st stands the post station, of **St. Valentin uf der Haide**; after which the road descends ver the large sloping tract called the Heath f Mals (Malser Haide), which is celebrated in the Border wars of 1499, as the place where 8,000 men of the Grisons beat twice that number of the soldiers of Maximilian. This is the head of the Vintschgau, so called from its ancient inhabitants, the Vennonetes. In the winter of 1854–5, the village of Burgeis, under the mountains to the right, was more than half destroyed. Immediately above Burgeis rises the Castle of Fürstenberg, and on a spur of the mountain behind it is seen the large white Benedictine Convent of Marienberg, behind which is the picturesque valley of Schlinig. The tall red spire of Mals is now seen to the left, and below Burgeis, in the valley, the village of Latsch is visible. Two miles further the road passes under a gate, upon which is inscribed "*Markt Mals.*" It may here be stated that there are four different ranks of places in Tyrol, the highest being "stadt," or town; the next "markt," or market town; the third "dorf," or village; and the fourth "weiler," or hamlet.

Mals is a considerable place, and was formerly a Roman station. *Inns:* The Post-house affords excellent food and wine, and clean beds; the Hirsch, and Bär. Mals is the emporium of a large tract of country, including the Münsterthal, the greatest part of which lies within the Swiss frontier. At the entrance of Mals is the old round tower called the Fröhlichsburg. Among the excursions from Mals are those to the Matsch and Schlinig valleys. A path leads direct from Mals to Matsch, but the prettiest way is undoubtedly that by Schluderns and Kurburg. The Matschthal is about 12 or 13 miles long, and is worth exploring on account of its magnificent precipices and glaciers. There is a difficult path leading from Matsch, the only village, 3 miles from Schluderns, over the glaciers to the Schnalserthal in 6 hours.

From Mals to the valley of Schlinig and back is an excursion of from 5 to 6 hor-

Footpath to Schleiss, at the entrance of the valley. Beyond it, to the left, the valley and Castle of Aranda. The total length of the valley of Schlinig is about 2 stunden. Schlinig is half-way.

ROUTE 4.

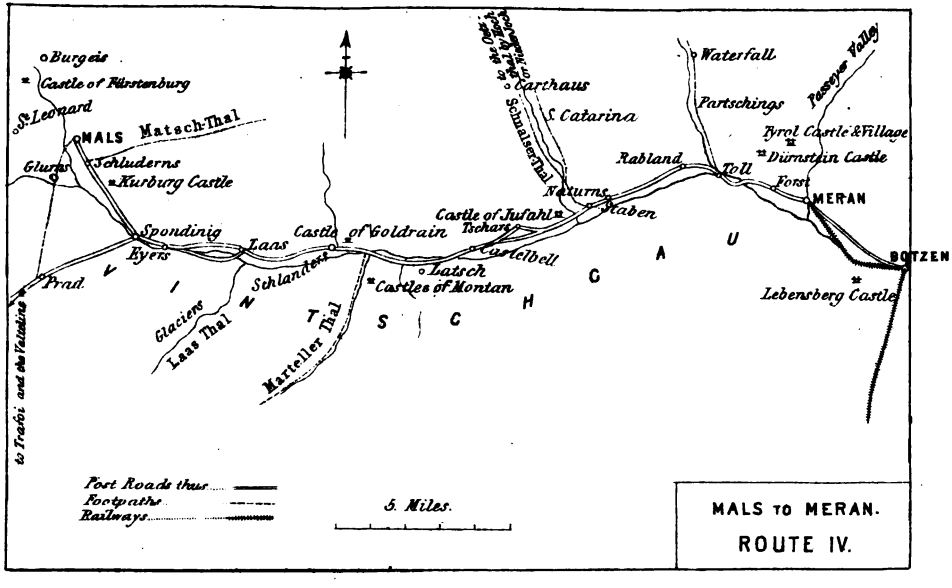
FROM MALS TO MERAN, BY THE VINTSCHGAU, 37 MILES; OR 34½ MILES BY SOME AUTHORITIES.

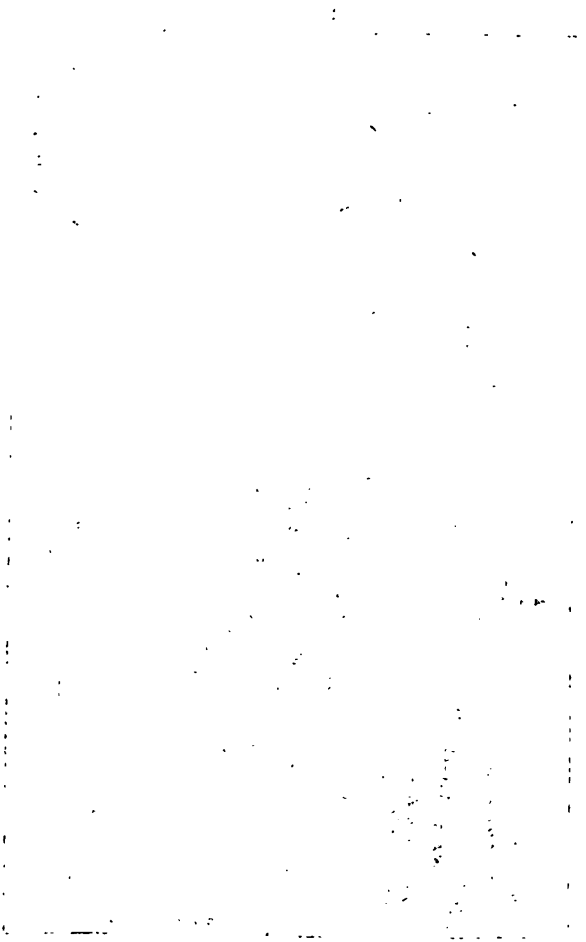
Stellwagen daily. Time to Meran, 7½ hours. Stopping place, Schlanders.

The valley is traversed by the Adige, the German name of which is Etsch.

One mile from **Mals** (see p. 21) is the village of Loatsch. Near it, on an isolated hill, is one of the ancient churches of the Vintschgau, supposed to occupy the site of a Roman temple. The road then skirts the side of the hills all the way to the post station of Eyrs. The old fortified and still garrisoned town of Glurns is seen in the bottom of the valley, with its walls, red capped towers, and tall church. Behind it is the opening of the Münsterthal, or valley of Santa Maria, with the large village of St. Leonhard at its entrance, and Taufers, with its three castles of Rotund, Reichenberg, and Hilf mir Gott, a few miles farther up. At the village of **Schluderns**, 3¾ miles from Mals, is the large Castle of Kurburg, which belongs to Count Trapp. Just before reaching it a path leads to the left up the Matscher Thal. From this point of the road there is a very fine view of the Ortler Spitze, filling up the valley beyond Prad. A little beyond the hamlet of Spondinig, and 7 miles from Mals, the route of the Stelvio diverges to the right, and a sign-post denotes the way, "*Nach Mailand.*" (After leaving the route to Meran the Stelvio road immediately crosses the Adige by a wooden bridge, and proceeds directly across the valley to Prad.) The next place on the road to Meran is **Eyrs**, near the Tschengler Hochwand (11,000ft.). Four miles further on is Laas, to reach which the road inclines to the right. At the end of the small valley which opens opposite the village, the glaciers of the Laasthal, with the Lasser Spitze, 10,800ft., are seen; a foot-path to the baths diverges to the right from the village street. White marble of excellent quality is found between Laas and Latsch, 2 posts from Meran. Most of the church monuments are made of it, and large masses of it may generally be seen lying at both these places. The principal quarry is at Göflan, beyond Schlanders. The road now traverses a gentle slope, and soon the elegant wooden spire of Schlanders is seen in the valley to the left. For the last 2 miles before reaching Schlanders the descent is rapid. Before reaching Schlanders the pretty village of Kortsch is passed. The road is bordered by beautiful chestnuts. High on the rocks above is the Castle of Schlandersberg.

Schlanders (*Inns:* Post, highly recommended, and probably the best sleeping place on this road; Weisses Kreuz) lies under the abrupt mountains on the left of the valley. The vegetation now becomes more luxuriant, and vines are seen upon every available ledge of rock. They are not cultivated as on the Rhine, but trained over wooden frames in the manner almost universal on the south side of the Alps. Three miles beyond Schlanders is the Castle of Goldrain, with red capped conical towers. A little further on the valley of Martell, with the two Castles of Montan on an eminence in its gorge, opens to the right. There is a path up this valley by which Sulden and its glaciers may be visited. The next post station is **Latsch**, 17½ miles from Meran, a neat village, with a large painted church, situated in the centre of the valley. Below Latsch the valley goes down another step, and the descent to Castelbell is very steep. The road crosses the Adige, and in 3 miles reaches Castelbell, where there are the ruins of a castle consumed by fire in 1842, and not since restored.


Burgeis
Castle of Fürstenburg
St. Leonard
MALS
Matsch-Thal
Glurns
Schluderns
Kurburg Castle
Spondinig
Eyers
Prad
Laas
Schlanders
Glaciers
Laas Thal
Castle of Goldrain
Latsch
Castles of Montan
Marteller Thal
Tschars
Karthaus
S. Catarina
Schnalser Thal
Naturns
Castle of Jufahl
Haben
Waterfall
Partschings
Passeyer Valley
Rabland
Toll
Forst
Tyrol Castle & Village
Dürnstein Castle
MERAN
BOTZEN
Lebensberg Castle
Post Roads thus
Footpaths
Railways
5 Miles.
MALS TO MERAN.
ROUTE IV.



A small portion is still habitable. The owner of it is Graf von Castelbell. Beyond it, at the lower end of the village, is a good little inn on the right of the road, where the stellwagen from Meran to Mals stops for passengers to dine. The next village is **Staben**, where the street is partly covered in by vines trained across it. The mountains on the right at this point are fearfully barren and desolate-looking, and it is quite a relief when the wild gorge of the Schnalserthal breaks the dreary monotony of their outline. The Schnalserthal can now be ascended by this ravine, by the new road as far as Neuratteis, thence ascending and passing by the Oberjoch or Niederjoch into the Oetzthal, guides being required for this somewhat difficult route, to Imst (see Route 2, page 18) in 2½ to 3 days. Crowning the heights over the ravine is the Castle of Jufahl. Above **Naturns**, which is the next post station, is the Castle of Hoch Naturns, **in a fair state of preservation**, and opposite to it the Castle of Dornberg. Then comes Rabland, beyond which a path leads to Partschins and the waterfall above it. Here is the Töll, which divides the Vintschgau from the valley of the Adige, or Etschland. At a few miles from Meran the valley makes the third and greatest step downwards, over which the Adige tumbles in a series of furious cascades. A stone bridge is crossed, and soon one of the finest views in Tyrol bursts suddenly on the traveller. Meran, the village and Castle of Tyrol (from which the whole district is named, up to 1363 the seat of the old Counts of Tyrol, partly of the 11th century, see page 26), the Castles of Dürnstein, Forst, Gaien, and Fragsburg, and a large part of the valleys of the Adige and Passeyer are visible. The road passes Forst, where there is a brewery affording the best beer in Tyrol. From this a straight road leads to the Vorstadt of Meran.

Meran. See page 25.

ROUTE 5.

FROM MALS TO BORMIO IN THE VALTELINE, BY TRAFOI AND THE WORMSERJOCH (STELVIO PASS), 42 MILES, OR BY TAUFERS, MUNSTER, AND SANTA MARIA (MUNSTERTHAL).

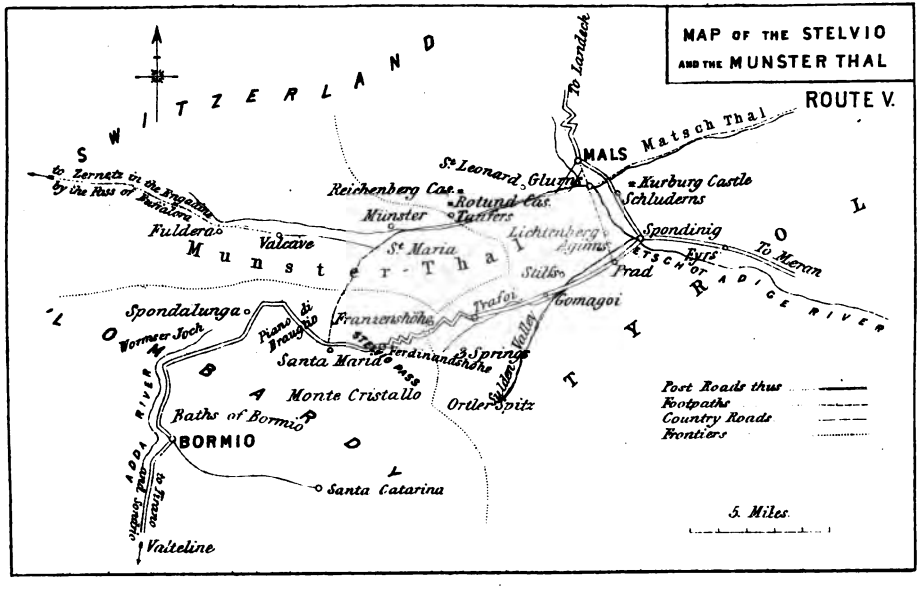
Omnibus from Mals to Prad daily (service suspended in winter), early in the morning, arriving at Prad in time for the diligence from Eyrs to Bormio, over the Stelvio Pass. This leaves Prad between 7 and 8, and for those who can walk, the pedestrian route from Mals to Prad is preferable, being only 7 miles, with an inn at Lichtenberg, two-thirds of the way to Prad. The diligence service is suspended between 30th September and the second week in July. The time between Prad and Bormio is about 10½ hours, stoppage for dinner being made at Franzenshöhe, about 1 p.m.

The way lies from **Mals** (see p. 21) to Spondinig by the last route. One mile from the junction of the roads at Spondinig lies **Prad**, a small village, with two inns, the Alte and the Neue Post. For pedestrians there is a short cut from Mals to Prad, by Glurns and Agums, passing under the extensive ruined Castle of Lichtenberg. After leaving Prad the road ascends the narrow ravine of the Prader, or Trafoier, Bach, and in 2 miles reaches Stilfs, or Stelvio, some of the houses lying close to the river, and others with the church high up on the mountain side. Beyond Beydewasser, or Gomagoi, the valley of Sulden opens to the left. The glacier is not visible from the road. There is a station of carabineers at this village, where the passports of persons coming from the direction of Trafoi are inspected. Beyond the village is a fortress, which was commenced in 1860, to close up the valley of Trafoi, now that the Valteline has been ceded to Piedmont. Another ravine is passed, and then a grand panorama of the Ortler range opens, with the glacier of Trafoi at the head of the

Eight miles from Prad is the village of **Trafoi**, where the two inns, Post and Zur Schönen Aussicht, are not unfrequently full. Though the fare is homely, travellers may very pleasantly spend a few days here in exploring the many sights of this most romantic of valleys. A little gallery at the back of the Post commands a fine view of the valley of the three springs from which the name Trafoi, or Trefoi, *(ad Tres Fontes)* is derived. A path leads from the back of the inn over the meadows and through fir-woods to a little chapel a short distance from the foot of the glacier, by the side of which the *Rhododendron hirsutum*, more brilliant in colour than that commonly called the Alpenrose *(Rhododendron ferrugineum)*, grows in great profusion. Opposite to the chapel three waterfalls of nearly equal height are seen issuing from openings in the rocks below the Madatsch Spitz. The scene at this point is quite unequalled for savage grandeur; indeed, the view from the shores of the Seealp See, in Appenzell, is almost its only parallel. The ascent of the Ortler Spitze (12,814 feet) and some other good excursions can be made from here, reliable guides being obtainable.

Above Trafoi the *Stelvio* makes many zigzags, and fine views are obtained from several points of the road. Looking back, the traveller will see the summit of the Weisskogel, the highest mountain of the Oetzthal range. In about 3½ miles the glacier of Madatsch comes in sight, and a mile further on the road reaches Cantoniera del Bosco, a building destroyed by fire in 1848. Immediately below the ruins lies the glacier of Madatsch, within a stone's-throw of the road. About 5 miles from Trafoi lies the inn of **Franzenshöhe**, where the diligence stops for dinner, and several excursions can be made. There are experienced guides, and various points, from 10,000 to 12,000 feet, may be ascended with more or less difficulty. The various passes, such as that to Sulden, are all toilsome. A fine view, embracing the Oetzthal Ferner, the Madatsch Glacier, and the Ortler, may be had by an ascent of two hours to the Signalkoppe. Top of the pass and the long lines of zigzags which lead to it are visible. The fir-trees which have hitherto bordered the road now cease utterly, and the eye ranges over grass and grey rocks to the magnificent snow slope sweeping down from the Monte Cristallo. After passing the ruined Casetta the road soon reaches the station called Ferdinandshöhe, and the column which marks the division between Tyrol and Lombardy. This bears the inscription—"*Confine, territorio Lombardo, territorio Tirolese, metri* 2,814." (This is 55 feet too high.) From this point the **Ortler Spitze** is in full view from summit to base. The top of it appears flat, but on one side rises a little peak, which is the highest point. The road after passing the boundary immediately begins to descend; 800 feet below the top of the pass, on grass-covered slopes, stands the (at a distance) most imposing post station of **Santa Maria**. It is placed upon the ridge dividing the Wormser Joch and the valley of Santa Maria, or Münsterthal. At this point the *Ranunculus glacialis* grows in great quantities. There is a view down into the Münsterthal on the right.

After leaving Santa Maria, where is the Italian custom-house, and passports are examined, the road descends into the almost level plain of the Braulio, where there used to be a small lake, and after passing under a wooden gallery, reaches in 3½ miles the top of the zigzags of Spondalunga, whence there is a view into the savage chasm called the Wormser Loch. The long rows of galleries in the ravine, with their openings, like the embrasures of a casemated fortress, are distinctly visible. Between the foot of the zigzags of Spondalunga and Bormio are no less than seven such galleries, which are partly built and partly excavated in the rock. A little further on


MAP OF THE STELVIO AND THE MUNSTER THAL
ROUTE V.
SWITZERLAND
To Landeck
MALS
Matsch Thal
St. Leonard
Gluring
Kurburg Castle
Schluderns
Reichenberg Cas.
Rotund Cas.
Munster
Tarasp
Fuldera
Valcave
Munster-Thal
St. Maria
Lichtenberg
Agums
Spondinig
Stilfs
Prad
Fürst
To Meran
ETSCH or RADICE RIVER
Spondalunga
Franzenshöhe
Trafoi
Gomagoi
Piano Trafoi
Santa Maria
3 Springs
Monte Cristallo
Ortler Spitz
Baths of Bormio
BORMIO
Santa Catarina
ADDA RIVER
Valteline
Post Roads thus
Footpaths
Country Roads
Frontiers
5 Miles

the River Adda is seen tumbling from a cavern in the opposite precipice.

Before reaching **Bormio** the old baths are seen below the road to the right. There is good plain accommodation to be found at them. The **Bagni Nuovi** are lower down, the bathing establishment being a handsome building with every accommodation for a lengthened stay. *English Church Service* up to October. **Bormio**, about 1½ mile still lower, has two inns, the Posta being the best. The baths are mostly frequented in July and August. Some difference will now be found in the prices of the hotels, those in Tyrol being, as a rule, moderate. The Lake of Como may be reached in one day from Bormio, down the Val Tellina, by Bolladore, Tirano, Madonna del Tirano. *Inn:* San Michele, comfortable. Diligence from here to Sondrio, rail from Sondrio to Morbegno and Colico.

From Madonna del Tirano there is a road to Poschiavo, and over the Bernina pass to Pontresina and Samaden, in the Engadin. On the Lake of Poschiavo is the excellent bath-house and pension of La Prese. The Swiss frontier is only a mile from Madonna. From Samaden there is a good road down the Engadin to Martinsbruck and Nauders, by Zutz, Zernetz (where the Val di Fuorn opens), and Schuls.

Bormio may also be reached from Mals by the Münsterthal in about 9 hours. It was first proposed to carry the road from Tyrol to the Valteline by this route, instead of crossing the elevated ridge between Trafoi and Santa Maria, by which 800 feet of elevation and many engineering difficulties would have been avoided, but the Swiss refused to cede any part of their territory for the purpose.

The road leaves Mals, passing by the old castle, and in about 1 mile reaches St. Leonhard, where there are several interesting churches, at the very entrance of the Münsterthal. It soon afterwards crosses the river, and traverses a stony and desolate tract, commanded by a small block-house, capable of mounting two guns. Two hours from Mals is **Taufers** (there is another Taufers in the Ahrenthal, page 87), a large village. Above it is the Castle of Reichenberg, at a great elevation; lower down, the isolated tower called "Hilf mir Gott;" and beyond, on a lower eminence, the extensive Castle Rotund.

After Taufers the road enters Switzerland, and continues in it until within a mile of Santa Maria on the Stelvio. It is 3 hours' walk from Mals to Münster, 1 hour more to Santa Maria in the Münsterthal, and 4 more to Santa Maria on the Stelvio; in the last 4 hours the ascent is great.

There is a road from Santa Maria in the Münsterthal to Zernetz in the Engadin, by the pass of Buffalora, a distance of about 24 miles. The principal places are Valcave, on the Münsterthal side, and Fuldera, on the side of the Engadin. The elevation of the pass is 6,686 feet, according to Ball.

ROUTE 6.

FROM MERAN TO BOTZEN, 17 MILES.

By railway, 19¾ miles; or 17 miles by road; down the Etsch, or Adige. The stations are Untermais, Lana, Gargazon, Vilpian, Terlan, Siebeneich, Sigmundskron, and Botzen.

Meran (Stat.) *Hotels:* Habsburger Hof (close to the station); Hotel and Pension Hassfurther; Erzherzog Johann; Graf von Meran; Tyroler Hof. Cheaper; Sonne; Pension Villa Regina. *Pensions*—3½ florins per day.

English Church Service.

Beautifully situated on the Passer Bach, about one mile above its junction, near Marling, with the Adige. It is one of the most charming towns in Tyrol, and a most agreeable place for a residence. The climate is v

mild, and it is gradually rising into repute as a winter residence for persons with chest complaints. It is also visited in spring for the Molken (whey) Kur, and in autumn for the Trauben Kur, or grape cure. Being nearly surrounded by mountains of great height, it is almost entirely protected from the cold winds of spring. Its elevation above the sea does not exceed 1,000 feet.

A large stone dyke (die Mauer), erected to defend the town from the attacks of the Passerbach, has been planted with trees, and turned into an agreeable promenade; there is also a handsome Kurhaus and Kurgarten, and other walks and promenades, maintained by a small tax levied upon strangers (see p. 27). The principal street for shops is the Laubengasse, or "Unter den Lauben," as it is always called. In this street is the Burg, formerly the residence of the Counts of Tyrol; admission, 30 kr. The church is a fine building, with a tall tower, and has a good altar-piece by Knoller. Behind it, steps lead up to the hill, which commands the town, and a beautiful view of the Adige Valley, the Ultenthal, and the Gampen and Mendola.

In the Rennweg is the house where Andreas Hofer spent the night as a prisoner on the road to Mantua.

The *Excursions* from Meran are numerous and interesting. Among them are those to Gaien Castle, the Naifthal, and Vernauner, by Obermais (4 hours); Fragsburg, a castle high above Burgstall (3 hours); Lebenberg (where there is a pension at 3 florins per day), a large castle on the opposite side of the Adige (3 hours); Schönna (fee 1 fl.), formerly belonging to the Archduke John, and now to his son, the Graf von Meran; the Lakes of the Spronserthal, a most interesting but fatiguing walk of 15 hours. The only houses on the last mentioned route are a farm-house at Langvall, 3½ hours from Meran, a few chalets, and the Meran Club Hut. The village and castle of Tyrol, on the Küchelberg, with a fine chapel and grand prospect, returning by Dürnstein and the village of Gratsch (3½ hours). There is also the excursion to St. Martin and the Am Sand Wirthhaus, the birthplace of Andreas Hofer (see p. 28), for those who do not intend to cross either the Jaufen to Sterzing (see p. 28), or the Timbler Joch into the Oetzthal; this excursion will occupy 9 hours to go and return.

Opposite Burgstall, below Meran, is the opening of the Ultenthal. From Meran to Rabbi-bad is a walk of 10 to 12 hours, some say 13 hours. A path leads from Meran across the meadows to the Adige Bridge at Marling; thence over the shoulder of the Eichberg, by Tscherms, and beneath the Castle of Lebenberg, to the entrance of the valley.

Below, at the entrance of the gorge of the Valschauer Bach, are the Baths of Lana (*Inn:* Rössl); above the village is the Castle of Braunsberg. From the Eichberg the way leads up the north side of the valley to (1 stunde) the ruins of the Castle of Eschenloh, lying in the middle of the valley, above a gorge of the Valschauer. (¼ stunde) St. Pankraz, the principal village; a road leads to the left to the much frequented bath called Mitterbad. (1 stunde) St. Walburga. (1 stunde) Koppelwies, formerly a hunting seat, standing in the widest part of the valley. (1 stunde) St. Nikolaus; thence over charming Alpine meadows to St. Gertrud (a poor inn), the highest village in Ulten, where the valley divides into two branches; the left branch leads over the Kirchberger Joch (8,180 feet) in 5 hours to Rabbi (four inns). See p. 32.

Among the mountains conspicuous in the pass is the Nagelspitz. The highest on the right side of the valley is the beautiful snow-clad peak called the Hasenohr-spitz, which divides Ultenthal from Martellthal. From

St. Gertrud to Martell, over the mountains, is a walk of 5 hours.

One of the best views in the neighbourhood of Meran is that from above the bridge of the Passer, which commands the town, with the Passeyerthor in the foreground, and in the distance Lebenberg, and the opening of the Ultenthal to the right, Fragsburg and Katzenstein to the left, and in the centre the beautiful peak of the Mendola range, which divides the valley of the Adige from the Val di Sole, and directly faces Botzen. Just beyond the bridge is Zenoburg, a castle on a high rock.

There are many lodging-houses of the best kind to be found in the town. The price of a suite of from four to six rooms is from 60 to 80 florins per month. There are also rooms to be hired at Schlosswinkel and other houses in Obermais, on the opposite side of the Passerbach. In all cases it is best to have a written agreement, carefully drawn up, to avoid mistakes and inconvenience.

Kurtaxe. All strangers staying more than three days, not on business, 1 florin per week; with a reduction for a longer stay.

In all excursions about Meran (if of any length) it is well to take provisions, as the commissariat of the small inns in the neighbourhood is too precarious to be relied on.

The rail and road follow nearly the same route.

The road to Botzen crosses the Passerbach, and passes through **Untermais (Stat.)**, where there is a large frescoed portico to the church. Before reaching Burgstall, and 3 miles below Meran, the Castle of Fragsburg, with Katzenstein beneath it, is visible on a high rock to the left, and still higher up, and nearer to Meran, the church of St. Katharine is seen perched upon a depression in the mountain range. At Burgstall a sad disaster occurred in August, 1860. A storm burst over the mountain immediately above it, and all the space between the mountains and the Adige was overwhelmed with sandy earth and stones; fortunately, there were not many of the latter. The line here follows the old bed of the river, utilised for the purpose. Opposite to Burgstall the Ultenthal opens to the right. Past **Lana (Stat.)** on to **Gargazon (Stat.)**, near the **Aschlerbach**, and to **Vilpian (Stat.)**, on the Möltenbach, about half way to Botzen, where a conveyance runs to the Ultenthal. The Castle of Maultasch is seen on a high rock. Margaret Maultasch, by whose marriage Tyrol became one of the possessions of the House of Hapsburg, was born at Petersberg, a castle visible from Silz, in the Ober-Innthal. The Castle of Hohen Eppan may now be seen projecting from the mountain outline on the opposite side of the Adige, and facing Botzen. After **Terlan (Stat.)**, where the best Tyrolese wines are grown (the old leaning church spire was taken down 1884, to avert danger), the extraordinary Castle of Greifenstein is seen perched up upon an apparently inaccessible rock, 1,250 feet above the road near **Siebeneich (Stat.)**. A visit to it forms one of the most agreeable among the many excursions from Botzen (see Route 8). **Sigmundskron (Stat.)** is overlooked by its Castle (page 30.)

Gries, near Botzen, possesses four large first-class hotels with gardens, and also smaller hotels. Apartments may be had. The position is sheltered, and there is a Kurhaus, with restaurant, &c. The Dolomite Mountains of the Grödnerthal are visible from Gries, and in fine weather glitter in the sunset like burnished copper. The mildness of its climate admits of a free and wild growth of cactus and pomegranates. Accordingly it is thought favourable as a winter residence for consumptive patients. A path leads by the supposed Roman tower called the "Drusus Thurm" into the Sarnthal, across a wooden bridge by the old Castle of St. Anthon,

now forming part of a large mill. (For Sarnthal, see Route 8.) The road is now enclosed by high walls, and in a mile and a half the traveller crosses the Talferbach by a long wooden bridge, and enters the narrow streets of Botzen.

ROUTE 7.

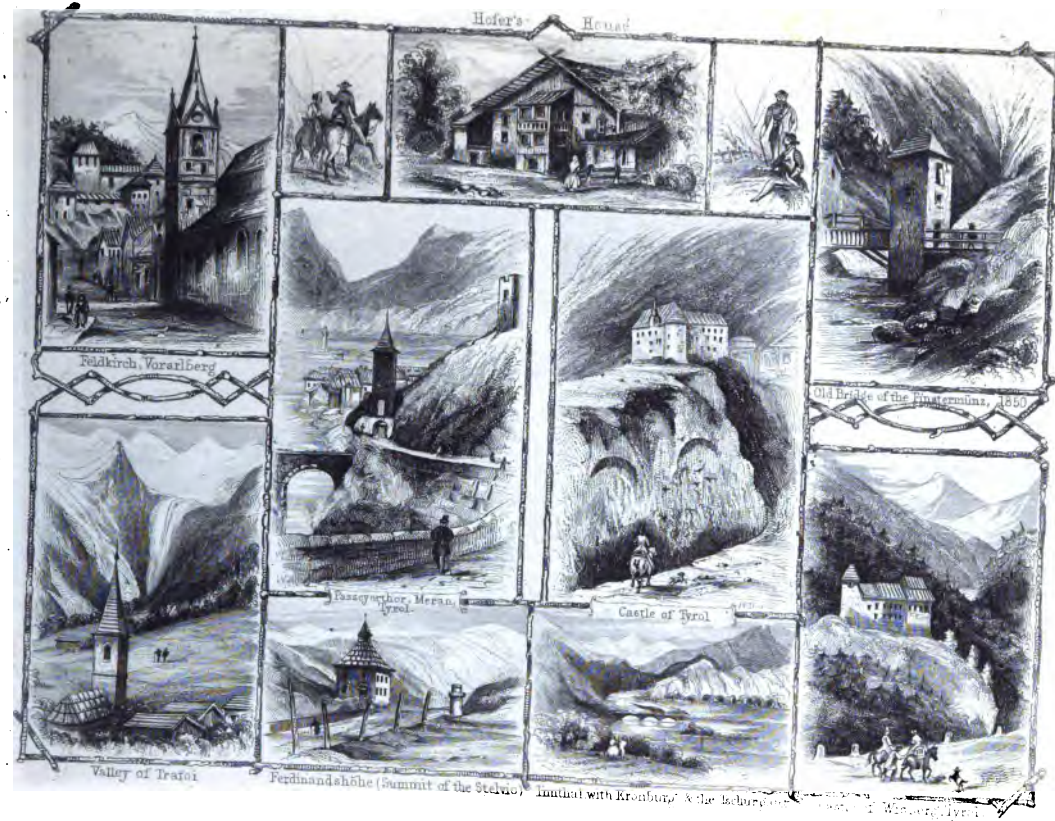
FROM MERAN TO STERZING, ON THE BRENNER ROAD, BY THE PASSEYERTHAL AND PASS OF THE JAUFEN.

The scenery of the Passeyerthal is not in itself very interesting, but it must ever be regarded by travellers with interest, containing as it does the dwelling of the brave and unfortunate Hofer, and being the place where the greater part of his life was passed in peaceful pursuits, until he was summoned to the defence of his country by the events of 1808. The road up the valley is a mere bridle-path, for which horses may be hired at Meran. The distance is not less than 30 miles, viz.:—10 to St. Martin, 12 to the Sandwirth's (Hofer's) House, 13½ to St. Leonhard, 22 to the summit of the Jaufen, and 30 to Sterzing. Beds may be had at Saltaus, St. Martin, or St. Leonhard. Carrier (Gepackträger) from Meran to St. Leonhard, 1½fl., from there to Sterzing, 3fl.

The path leaves Meran by the Passeyerthor, passes the Castle called Zenoburg, and ascends until a post marked "Nach Tirol und Passeyer" is reached. There are two roads to Saltaus, one in the valley and the other high up through Riffian, which is the best of the two. The distance from Meran to Saltaus is 6½ miles. The inn of **Saltaus** is very cheerful, and at a distance looks like a chateau. At about one-third of the distance from Meran to Saltaus, the ravine of the Spronserthal opens to the left. Opposite to it is the Castle of Schönna. After passing Saltaus the road takes to the bottom of the valley, and crosses the Passeyerbach many times by ricketty-looking wooden bridges. This part of the road is very liable to be destroyed by thunderstorms bursting over any of the neighbouring hills, and bringing down in an instant some usually insignificant brook.

St. Martin, on the right bank of the river, is a pretty-looking village with painted houses. Each house has a kind of rude oriel window looking into the street of the village, a style of building common to all the central part of Tyrol, but mostly to be observed at Sterzing, Matrey, on the Brenner, and here.

Two miles beyond **St. Martin**, and 12 from Meran, stands a solitary house on a gravelly spot (am Sand) close to the river. This was Andreas Hofer's, commonly called the **Sandwirth's House**, and it remains almost unaltered. Close by is the Hoferkapelle. Here portraits and various souvenirs of Hofer may be seen. The place is still an inn, though not kept by any of Hofer's family, and affords very good quarters. The grayling taken from the Passeyerbach are excellent. Opposite the door is a shooting place, at which "a fest" is periodically held. On the mountain above, called the Kellerlahn, at a short distance, is a chalet, where Hofer concealed himself until he was betrayed to the French in 1810; and near it, but higher up, the Pfandlerhütte, where Hofer was captured in 1810. A mile and a half beyond is **St. Leonhard**, the principal place of the valley, which is a little over one-third of the distance from Meran to Sterzing. Here the valley divides, that on the left leading to the Timbler-Joch and the Oetzthal, that on the right to Sterzing, by the Jaufen Pass. The walk from St. Leonhard to Sterzing, one-half of which is ascent, will take 7 hours. The elevation of the pass is 6,870 feet. The way from St. Leonhard to Sterzing lies up the Waltenthal. It is about 2 stunden to the foot of the pass, 2 more to the top, after reaching which the traveller will require 3 hours more to


Hofer's Haus
Feldkirch, Vorarlberg
Old Bridge of the Finstermünz, 1850
Passeyerthor, Meran, Tyrol
Castle of Tyrol
Valley of Trafoi
Ferdinandshöhe (Summit of the Stelvio)

reach Sterzing. There is a small place at the top of the pass where food may be obtained, but it is best to take a sufficient supply from Meran or St. Leonhard. A guide is not really necessary. (For STERZING, see Route 11).

ROUTE 8.

BOTZEN, AND EXCURSIONS IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Botzen (Stat.), called in Italian *Bolsano*, or *Bolzano*, has about 10,600 inhabitants. *Hotels:* Kaiser-Krone; Victoria; Europe. This lively Italian-looking town is splendidly situated in an opening among the mountains where the Eisak, after receiving the Talfer, falls into the Etsch, or Adige. The climate is quite Italian. The Pfarrkirche, or Dom, was built in the fourteenth century. It has a beautiful perforated spire, and an altar-piece by Lazzarini, a pupil of Titian. The shops are numerous, and generally good; they are for the most part to be found in the Laubengasse, a long street with arcades on each side of it. The fruit market is well supplied. In autumn grapes, peaches, figs, melons, and other fruits are cheap and abundant. Several days may well be bestowed on *Excursions* to places in the neighbourhood of Botzen, including the Dolomites.

(1) At the head of them all must undoubtedly be placed a visit to the *Sarnthal*, or *valley of the Talfer*. This is an extraordinary ravine, up which a road is practicable for one-horse carriages. To explore it as far as the Mackner Kessel (a chaos of enormous rocks) will take 5 hours. Provisions may be obtained at the Zollhaus, where there is a small restaurant, and a gate across the ravine, where a toll is levied both on carriages and foot passengers for maintaining the road.

After leaving St. Anton, where the road comes in from Gries, first Schloss Runkelstein, on a rock towering above the road to the right, is passed, and then Schloss Ried, in the middle of the valley, with Rafenstein towering high above it. Schloss Runkelstein belongs to the Emperor; has been thoroughly renovated, and may be inspected. Shortly afterwards a rock crowned with ruins juts out, and a small waterfall dashes down the sides of the ravine, which here close in so much that the road has been excavated out of the rocks, which completely overhang it. Looking back, the traveller will obtain one of the finest views to be seen in the ravine, and the artist a scene most worthy of his pencil. Then comes the Zollhaus, and finally a place near the Church of St. Johann am Kofel where the gorge is so narrow that the road is carried along over the river on beams morticed into the rocks on each side. The principal place in the valley is Sarnthein, where there is a good inn. The distance from Botzen to Sarnthein (*Inn:* Schweizer) is 4 stunden, height 3,200 feet. From Sarnthein the traveller has the choice of two routes, as he can either go to Meran by the Kreuz Joch and Hafling, a fine walk of 5 hours, or by the Penserthal and Joch to Sterzing (not so fine a route) in 6 hours.

To ascend the valley and enjoy the view from the Sarner Scharte, one of the finest in Tyrol, will take full 16 hours to go and return.

(2) The excursion to Oberbotzen, the summer resort of the inhabitants of Botzen, who go there to enjoy the "Sommerfrisch," on the hill of the Ritten, and to which a new road has been constructed, will occupy about 5 hours.

(3) *Earth Pyramids and Village of Lengmoos* At the village of Rentsch, 1 mile from Botzen, up the valley of the Eisak, and on the road to Brixen, a path turns sharply to the left, and leads in 4 hours to Lengmoos and its earth pyramids. The road is at first very steep. The views into the valley of the Eisak from it are very grand. Opposite the Church and Convent of Unter-Inn, a fine view of the

Schlern and other Dolomite Mountains is obtained. The Schlern is a large flat-topped mountain, with two rugged peaks of rock under its left side. It may be easily ascended, on the side of Seisser Alp (3½ hours' walk from Campidello, pages 39 and 42, and a good district for the botanist). The Seisser Alp is 5,900 feet high, a large pasture, with numerous chalets and hay sheds, accessible from Atzwang, pages 31 and 33, or by carriage from Botzen to Steg, whence is a steep mountain path to Völs; from here a charming walk leads to the Seisser Alp. See also page 39.

The Schlern is 8,405 feet high; it can be ascended in 3½ hours from the Seisser Alp. The view takes in the Ortler, Gross Glockner, Venediger, and the Great Dolomite district of the Fassa Thal. A guide is required.

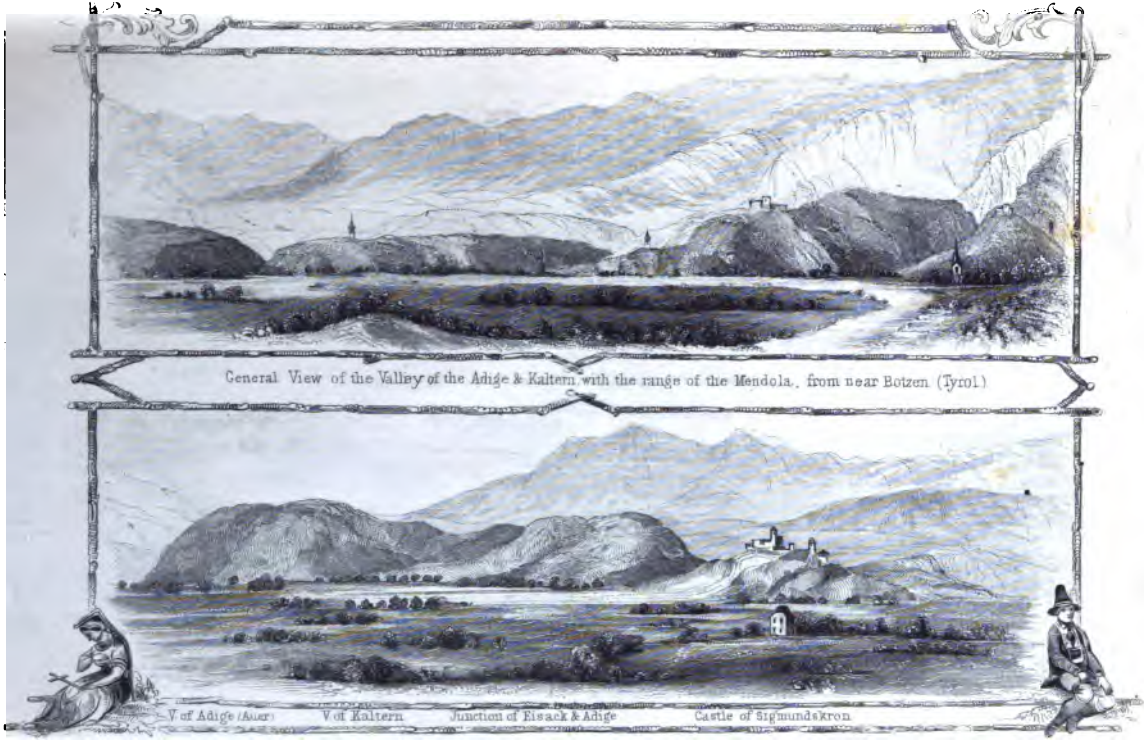
The inn at Klobenstein or Lengmoos will afford excellent accommodation during the hot weather of July and August. Its elevation is nearly 4,000 ft. Visitors are taken in pension at a cheap rate per day. Half a mile beyond Lengmoos are the famous *Earth Pyramids*, which stand together in a vast crowd at the head of the valley of the Finsterbach, which descends precipitously into the valley of the Eisak. A road has been constructed round them to Lengstein, on the opposite side of the valley, whence there is a path to Atzwang, on the Eisak, 9 miles from Botzen, and the first post station on the road to Brixen. Earth pyramids are not uncommon in the valley of the Eisak, but nowhere do they exist in such a stupendous array as at the head of the valley of the Finsterbach, near Lengmoos.

(4). *Sigmundskron*, near the station (page 27), is a large castle, chiefly in ruins, on a huge rock overhanging the Adige, which is crossed by a bridge at its base. It is one of the finest, if not the very finest, castle in Tyrol, and will afford much gratification to the artist. Below it, and close to the high road to Kaltern, is a restaurant. It will take about 1 hour to walk from Botzen to the castle, and fully 3 hours to go, see the castle, and return to Botzen.

(5.) The *Castle of Hohen Eppan*, about 5 miles from Botzen, should also be visited, as from its great altitude it commands a most extensive view. The way to it lies past Sigmundskron, and the small ruined Castles of Wart and Altenburg. The road to Kaltern is kept as far as the village of St. Paul, where there is a fine church, much disfigured by modern alterations, and from which a path leads in 5 hours over the steep range of the Mendola to Fondo, in the valley of Non, or Nonsberg. The road to Hoch Eppan turns to the right past the church, and descends a hill. About a mile from St. Paul a footpath leads to the left through vineyards, skirts the rock on which another castle called Eppan is placed, and ascends to Hoch Eppan, at first through splendid beech-woods, and afterwards through pines. From the point of rock on which the castle stands, Meran, and the Passeyerthal, the town and valley of Botzen, and the valley of Kaltern, are to be seen.

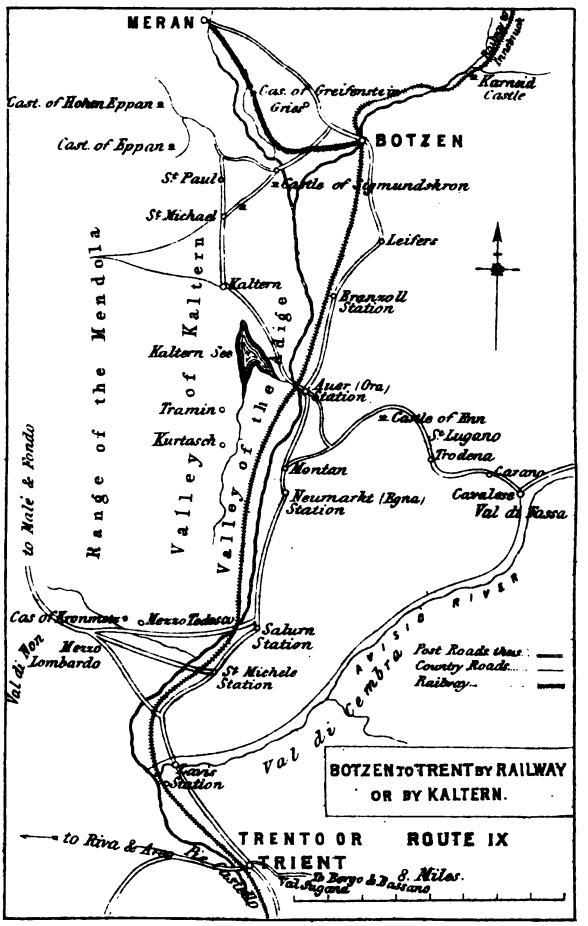
(6) It is an excursion of about 4 hours from Botzen to the *Castle of Greifenstein*, which may be ascended by a path from Siebeneich, or by another path leading over the shoulder of the mountain from behind the church at Gries. The very summit of the rock on which the castle stands, inaccessible as it appears from below, may easily be attained. The distance from Gries to the castle is about 3 miles, of for the most part very steep ascent. The path lies at first over bare rocks, and is dreadfully exposed to the sun, but afterwards through pleasant woods, and past a red-spired church, round the head of a deep ravine, to the back of the castle rock, which springs boldly out of the mountain side. This castle is locally known as the Sauschloss, from an incident in one of the sieges.

(7) **Kastelruth, or Castelruth** (*Ins:* Lamb) is a village in an exquisite situation, about 5 hours from Botzen, 3,890 feet above sea, high



General View of the Valley of the Adige & Kaltern, with the range of the Mendola, from near Botzen (Tyrol)

V of Adige (Auer) V of Kaltern Junction of Eisack & Adige Castle of Sigmundskron


MERAN
Innsbruck
Karnid Castle
Cast. of Hohen Eppan
Cas. of Greifenstein
Cast. of Eppan
BOTZEN
St Paul
Castle of Sigmundskron
St Michael
Leifers
Kaltern
Brennero II Station
Kaltern See
Auer (Ora) Station
Tramin
Castle of Enn
St Lugano
Kurtatsch
Trodena
Montan
Larano
Neumarkt (Egna) Station
Cavalese
Val di Fassa
to Male & Pondo
Range of the Mendola
Valley of Kaltern
Valley of the Adige
Cas of Kronmetz
Mezzo Tedesco
Saturn Station
Val di Non
Mezzo Lombardo
St Michele Station
AVISIO RIVER
Val di Cembra
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Railway
Trent Station
BOTZEN TO TRENT BY RAILWAY OR BY KALTERN.
to Riva & Arco
TRENTO OR TRIENT
ROUTE IX
To Borgo & Pastano
Val Sugana
8 Miles.



· the left bank of the Eisak; thence it is
ıt 3 hours to St. Ulrich. The road to
telruth leaves the Eisak valley to the right,
crosses a wooden bridge about 2 miles
›w Atzwang, and ascends rapidly through
villages of Völs and Seis to Castelruth.
: traveller may return to Botzen by St.
·ich, Kollman, Lengmoos, and Unter Inn or
erbotzen, an excursion of 2 days. This
:ursion may safely be recommended as one
the most pleasing to be found in these
untains, as there is no portion of the way
ich is not highly interesting. See page 39.
(8) The *Schlern* may be ascended from
zwang, on the Brenner road. In a deep
vine at its foot lies the primitive Bath of
ıtzes, much resorted to by the natives of
yrol. The Schlern may also be ascended
om here; guide not absolutely required.

ROUTE 9.

Botzen to Trent
(Part of the Brenner Line).

Railway to Branzoll, Auer, Neumarkt, ıalurn, St. Michele, and Lavis. Trains requently, in 1¼ to 2¼ hours. The distance s about 35 English miles. The line forms ıart of the direct route over the Brenner see Route 11) from Münich to Verona, the ower portion of which, from Trent to Roveredo, will be found on page 48. Express from Botzen to Verona in 3½ to 4½ hours.

After leaving **Botzen** (**Stat.**), as in Route 8, the railway crosses the Eisak by a skew bridge, just above the old wooden bridge, and skirts the base of the Calvarienberg. At this point there is barely room between the rock and river for the road to the Calvarienberg, the railway, and the road to Trent, which have all to be accommodated in a very narrow space. The railway then runs in a direct line down the almost level valley to Branzoll, 9 miles from Botzen. After passing **Auer** (Italian, Ora) it crosses the Adige by a substantial stone bridge. The little lake called the Kalterer See is seen through the trees to the right; it is not much above the level of the valley. The next station is **Neumarkt** (Italian *Egna*), under Mont Grimm. At **Salurn**, the last Austrian village, with a large castle beautifully situated (formerly the key of the pass), the valley becomes very desolate. High limestone precipices shut it in on either side, and from its low level it is subject to constant inundations of the river. At **St. Michele** (**Stat.**) the valley of Non opens to the right, with the villages of Mezzo Lombardo and Mezzo Tedesco at its entrance (see Route 10). (Above the upper village (Deutsch Metz) is a cavern, which is occupied by a large castle called Kronmetz, and beyond the Torre della Visione towering high above the narrow defile called La Rocchetta. Those who do not intend to visit the whole of the valley of Non, should at least explore it as far as the Rocchetta, a short drive from St. Michele. There is a bridge between Salurn and Mezzo Tedesco.) The railway next crosses the Avisio, the torrent issuing from the Val di Cembra at the village of **Lavis**, at its very mouth, close to the Adige, and in 3½ miles enters the station of **Trent** (see p. 49), near to the end of a causeway formed from the Contrada Lunga, over the old course of the Adige.

For those who wish to go by road, avoiding the valley of the Adige, there is a road to Salurn from Botzen, by Sigmundskron, St. Paul, St. Michael, **Kaltern** (*Inn:* Rossl, or Horse), and the Kalterer See to Auer, Neumarkt, and Salurn. The situation of Kaltern, a town celebrated for its trade in wines, is the most beautiful on this route. The distance from Botzen to Salurn by this route is about 22 miles, and it is much pleasanter than the road going by the marshy valley of the Adige, which below Botzen

becomes very uninteresting, and does not improve till Branzoll is passed, where the Etsch begins. The old post-road from Botzen to Branzoll keeps under the hills to the left of the valley, and is a little longer than the railway. Four miles from Botzen, on this road, is the village of **Leifers**, once known for extreme insalubrity; the valley, however, has been drained, and brought into cultivation, and the health of the district has of late years greatly improved. Fine crops of corn and maize may now be seen growing here—formerly the only produce was reeds and coarse grass.

ROUTE 9A.

THE VALLEYS OF NON (OR ANNONE) AND SOLE (called respectively in German, Nonsberger and Sulzberger Thal).

These are two of the most interesting of the valleys of the Italian Tyrol, and they may be reached either by the entrance of the Val di Non, near Trent, or from Meran or Botzen, by the passes of Gampen or Mendola.

Stellwagen from St. Michèle to Malè, and another from Malè to Cles, in the Val di Non, where the valley of Sole joins the valley of Non. From **St. Michele** (Stat.) to Mezzo Lombardo is about 1½ mile (omnibus). The ruins of the Castle of Kronmetz are seen in the mouth of a cave above Mezzo Tedesco. The road now enters a deep ravine called La Rocchetta. The next villages are Dercolo and Denno, then the Castle of Corona, and after winding through another deep ravine the road passes the village of Tuenno, and shortly afterwards reaches Cles. **Cles** is just halfway between Mezzo Tedesco and Malè, the principal town of the valley of Sole, and is about 15 miles from each of them. The road to Fondo, in the valley of Non, leads direct from the pass of the Rocchetta. There is a path from Cles to Kaltern and Botzen, over the Mendola, 4,470 feet (7½ hours), in view of the Dolomite Mountains. The principal place between Cles and Malè is Caldes. Not far from Cles, at the junction of the valleys, the view is superb. Just before reaching **Malè** a side valley turns off to the right, which leads in 2½ hours to the baths of **Rabbi**, a place at a great elevation, and much frequented for its mineral waters, which are said to resemble Seltzer water. From these baths Meran may be reached in one day by the Ultenthal. There is another path from Rabbi, over a glacier calledt he Gramser Ferner, into the valley of Martell, and thence to Latsch or Schlanders; for the first of these a guide is desirable, and for the latter indispensable. About 16 miles from Malè is Pejo, from which an exceedingly difficult pass (for which a very good guide is absolutely necessary) leads in a long day to Santa Catharina, 5 hours from Bormio in the Valteline. The road from Malè to Fucine continues over the Tonale Pass to Edolo, in the Val Camonica. The height of the pass is variously stated at from 6,150 to 6,483 feet, the latter according to BALL'S *Guide*.

ROUTE 10.

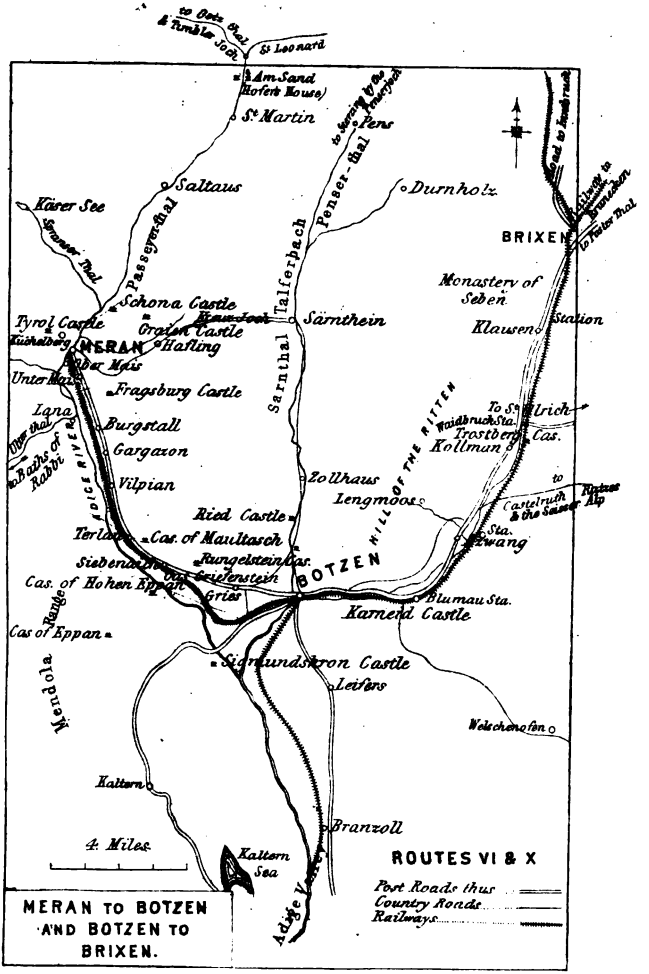
BOTZEN TO BRIXEN, BY THE KUNTERSWEG.

Now traversed by the Brenner line of rail (see page 86). The stations are:—

Blumau	Klausen
Atzwang	Brixen
Waidbruck	

This is the road by which the pass of the Brenner is approached from the south. No defile in the Alps contains scenery of more exquisite beauty than that to be seen between Botzen and Klausen on this route.

The road through the defile between Botzen and Kollman is called the Kuntersweg, from a supposed citizen of Botzen, who constructed it in the fourteenth century. The road passes along the right bank of the Eisak, passes Rentsch, whence there is a path to


to Ober Thal & Timbler Joch
St Leonard
Am Sand (Hofers House)
St Martin
Pens
to Sterzing via Pfunders
Saltaus
Durnholz
Kaiser See
Passeyer-thal
Penser-thal
Talferbach
Road to Brenner
Railway to Brenner
to Pfeffer Thal
BRIXEN
Monastery of Seben
Schona Castle
Tyrol Castle
Oratan Castle
Sarnthein
Klausen
Station
MERAN
Hafling
Ober Mais
Unter Mais
Fragsburg Castle
Sarnthal
Lana
Burgstall
Ober thal
Baths of Rabbi
Gargazon
ADIGE RIVER
HILL OF THE RITTEN
To St Ulrich
Waidbruck Sta.
Trostberg Cas.
Kollman s
Zollhaus
Lengmoos
to Castelruth & the Saiser Alp
Vilpian
Ried Castle
Terlan
Cas. of Maultasch
Siebeneich
Rungelstein Cas.
Sta. Zwang
BOTZEN
Cas. of Hohen Eppan
Gries
Blumau Sta.
Karneid Castle
Cas of Eppan
Sigmundskron Castle
Leifers
Mendola Range
Welschenofen
Kaltern
Branzoll
4 Miles
Kaltern Sea
ROUTES VI & X
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Railways
Adige Valley
MERAN TO BOTZEN AND BOTZEN TO BRIXEN.

Lengmoos (see page 29), and below the Castle of Karneid, situated at the entrance of a pretty ravine, crosses to the left bank. The porphyry rocks on each side of the defile are now nearly perpendicular, and of great height. A little before reaching Atzwang, where there is a nice inn, the river is again crossed. At **Atzwang (Stat.)** the Finsterbach joins the Adige, and the Seisser Alp comes into view. Above the village the Church of Lengstein may be seen to the left high up on the mountain side. From this to the earth pyramids of Lengmoos will take 2½ hours. The valley now becomes a little wider. The distance from Atzwang to Kollman is 5 miles. *Inn*, at Atzwang, the Post; at Kollman, the Kreuz. Two miles from Atzwang a bridge crosses the Eisak, and a finger-post indicates the road to Kastelruth and St. Ulrich, an excursion well worth making, as it commands the best view of the extraordinary shapes of the *Dolomite Mountains* visible from the valley of the Adige, of which Lang Kofel, a few miles from St. Ulrich, is one of the most remarkable. Above Kollman, where there is a comfortable inn, rises on the opposite side of the Eisak the extensive and picturesque Castle of Trostburg. On the hill above it is a tall tower connected with it by a stone causeway. The carriage road to the Grödnerthal leaves the high road nearly opposite to the old post-house, half a mile beyond the village. At the entrance of the ravine is the picturesque village of **Waidbruck (Stat.)** The distance to St. Ulrich is 9 miles (see Route 13); the road is steep, and skirts the Grödnerbach for the entire distance. Bruneck may be reached in two days by the Grödnerthal and Gaderthal. The people of the Grödnerthal excel in wood carvings; many of the cheap figures of animals, cut out of the white wood of the *Pinus Cembra*, and to be seen in every toy-shop window, are carved there. From Kollman to Klausen the distance is nearly 6 miles; and some miles before reaching the village the nunnery of Säben is seen on its commanding rock, 700 feet above the river. **Klausen (Stat.)**—*Hotels:* Lamm and Post—consists for the most part of one long street, and is surmounted by the ruins of the ancient Castle of Branzoll. In the nunnery of Säben, which rises high above the street, is a crucifix to the memory of a nun who, in 1809, threw herself from the height to escape from the French, who were pursuing her. The Dolomite Mountains are seen. The distance to Brixen is 7 miles.

Brixen (Stat.), called in Italian *Bressanone*, was formerly the chief town of the Prince Archbishop of Brixen; it is at present the seat of the bishop, and one of the chief towns of the circle of the Pusterthal, of which Bruneck is the capital. Population, 4,800. It contains a fine cathedral, with a good painting by Schoff, but is by no means a lively looking place. The principal hotel is the "Elephant," plain enough to be seen by the huge elephant depicted upon its walls. There is also an hotel called "zur Sonne," with large airy rooms, and fare by no means to be despised. Neither of them are dear; the Sun, however, is the cheaper of the two, and is resorted to by the country people; another is the Goldnes Kreuz. It is also the chief stopping place of the stellwagen.

ROUTE 11.

Brixen to Innsbruck, by the Brenner Pass, and the Brenner Railway.

Distance, equal to about 50 English miles. The principal stations are Sterzing, Franzensfeste (where the Bruneck line turns off), Brenner, and Matrei. Sterzing and Matrei are good sleeping places. (See below for other stations.)

In August, 1867, this new line of railway was opened from Innsbruck, over the Brenner Pass, to south Tyrol and Verona; form-

ing one of the most remarkable railway undertakings in Europe, and the best way of access from England through south-west Germany to Venice, Trieste, Egypt, and India. It may be considered as the pioneer of the great mountain routes, of which the St. Gotthard forms so striking an example.

The time required from Innsbrück to Verona by express is 7½ hours. Time from Innsbruck to Botzen (express), 4 hours, 80 miles.

The gradient is steeper on the German than on the Italian side, being, for 20 miles on the Innsbruck incline, above 1 in 35 or 39. Height of Pass, 4,330 feet above the sea.

This new line of rail has rendered the exploration of the fine parts of the Tyrol much more easy. Thus, to a traveller descending from the Engadin, in the Grisons, to the Finstermünz Pass, on the Inn, an easy and a delightful access to Innsbruck and Salzburg is opened up by reaching Botzen through Meran, and taking the Brennerbahn from Botzen to Innsbruck; or, if he wishes to have a peep at Italy, he can first diverge at Botzen, pass down to Trent and Venice, and then, returning, cross the Brenner to north Tyrol. Distances from St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadin, through the Finstermünz Pass, and Meran to Botzen—St. Moritz to Ponte, 3 hours; Ponte to Botzen, 46 leagues, or 138 miles; Ponte to Zernetz, 4½ leagues, or 13½ miles; Zernetz to Münster, 6¾ leagues, or 20¼ miles; Münster to Schlanders, 11½ leagues, or 34½ miles; Schlanders to Meran, 7 leagues, or 21 miles; Meran to Botzen, 6 leagues, or 18 miles.

Private carriage can be taken from St. Moritz to Zernetz.

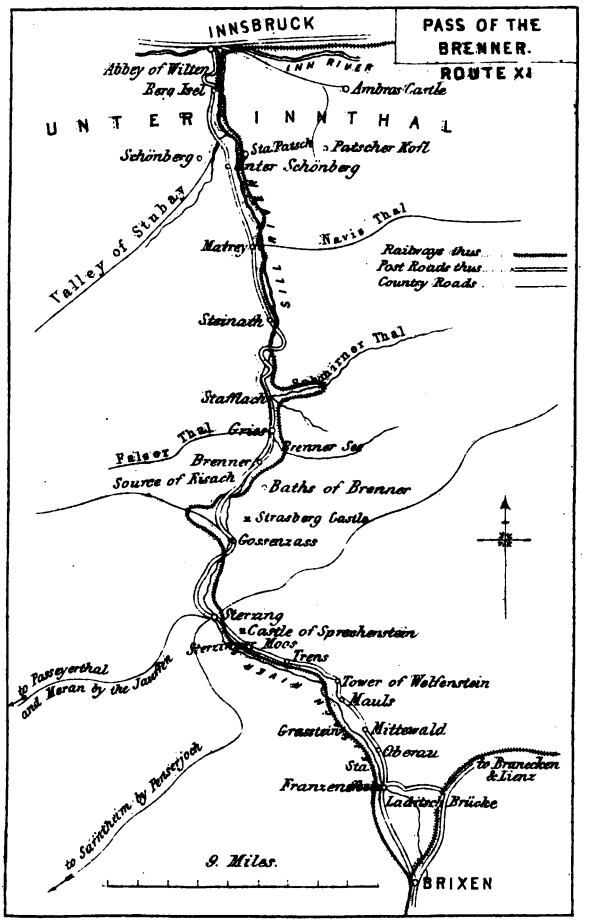
Diligence from Zernetz to Münster, daily, in 6 hours. Stellwagen from Taufers, near Münster, to Schlanders; Stellwagen from the Kreuz Inn at Schlanders to Meran in 4 hours, starting early in the morning. Diligence also from Schuls-Tarasp to Nauders, connecting with diligence from Landeck to Mals.

You can also reach Botzen from Landeck, by stellwagen, daily, through Mals to Meran—Meran to Botzen by rail five times a day. The inns on the road are tolerably good.

Brixen to Innsbruck by the Old Post Road.

This is by far the most interesting way. The road ascends gently towards the ravine of the Eisak, which contracts suddenly. Two miles from Brixen the road to the Baths of Schalders turns to the left. The Castle of Wolkenstein, with its tall ruined tower, is a very conspicuous object. A little beyond to the left is the Vahrner Bad. At the entrance of the Brixen er Klause (defile) stands the fortress called **Franzensfeste (Stat.)**, finished in 1838, to command the gorge of the Eisak leading up to the Brenner Pass. Its casemated batteries are said to mount nearly 150 guns. The bridge which here spans the chasm through which the Eisak rushes is called the Ladritscher Brucke. At this point there was a desperate encounter between the Tyrolese under Joseph Haspinger, the Capuchin, and the French and their allies under Marshal Lefebvre, on Aug. 4th, 1809, in which the latter were defeated, with a loss of 1,200 men. Between Mittewald and Oberau is a place called the "Sachsenklemme," where half a Saxon regiment was captured. A little past the fortress a road runs to join the road from Brixen to Bruneck and the *Pusterthal*, near the village of Unter-Vintl. The Brenner road runs to the left of the fortress, passes the hamlet of Oberau, and in 9½ miles from Brixen reaches

Mittewald, where there is a comfortable inn, which affords a good sleeping place


INNSBRUCK
PASS OF THE BRENNER.
ROUTE XI
INN RIVER
Abbey of Wilten
Berg Isel
Ambras Castle
UNTER INNTHAL
Schönberg
Sta Patsch
Patscher Kofl
Unter Schönberg
Valley of Stubay
Navis Thal
Matrey
Railways thus
Post Roads thus
County Roads
SILL
Steinath
Gschnitzer Thal
Stafflach
Gries Thal
Pfeier Thal
Brenner See
Brenner
Source of Eisach
Baths of Brenner
Strasberg Castle
Gosrenzass
Sterzang
Castle of Sprechenstein
Sterzinger Moos
Trens
to Passeyerthal and Meran by the Jaufen
Tower of Wolfenstein
Mauls
Mittewald
Obera
Stu
to Brunecken & Lienz
Franzensfeste
Ladritsch Brücke
to Sarnthein by Penserjoch
9 Miles.
BRIXEN

for travellers who might think the journey from Innsbruck to Brixen too long for one day's work. Above the door of the post house several fragments of cannon balls have been built into the wall. "Zur Erinnerung an die Gefechte vom 2 April, 1797, und vom 5 August, 1809." On a marble tablet on the stairs leading to the upper storey are some lines stating that the Wirthshaus was built by Ignaz Pretz and Krescenz Hofer, and ending with the following stanza:—

"Kinder! Euch zum Angedenken,
Bauten wir die Wohnung auf,
Wollten unsre Lieb' Euch schenken,
Ehe wir schliessen unsern Lauf.
Vorgerückt an Lebens Jahren,
Manche harte Zeit erfahren,
Machet uns die ewige Freud',
Das Ihr reich in Tugend seyd."

The road now rises very rapidly, and emerges from the ravine of the Eisak, near the village of **Mauls**, where there is a good inn, into a broad and cheerful looking valley. Between this point and Oberau, the fight already alluded to, in which the Duke of Dantzic (Lefebvre) was defeated in 1809, took place, and the extraordinary ambuscade, usually stated to have occurred at the Pontlatzer Brück, near Prutz in the Ober-Innthal, really occurred near a little inn called "the Sack" (see page 20). One mile above Mauls stands the ruined tower of Welfenstein, on a green hill to the left of the road. Below Pens is a little chapel at the beginning of the Sterzinger Moos, erected on the spot where General Nullet was driven back in 1797. On the arch is the inscription—

"Bis dahier und nicht weiter
Kamen die feindlichen Reiter."

The **Sterzinger Moos**, according to a Tyrolese saying, is the place for old maids. Therefore they say of every woman who has attained 30 years without having been married,

"Sie gehört dem Sterzinger Moos."

The Castle of Sprechenstein is passed, and across the river and the level plain called the Sterzinger Moos is seen the extensive Castle of Reifenstein. A charming view is obtained of a valley to the left and the glaciers at its head (the Winacher and Stubayer Ferner). On turning the corner of the rock on which Sprechenstein is placed, **Sterzing (Stat.)** is seen on the green slope. Of inns here there are plenty, most of them comfortable enough. The principal are the Rose, Post, and Adler. The general appearance of the town, too, is cheerful. Its elevation above the sea is considerable (3,094 feet). From Sterzing there is a path to Zell, in the Zillerthal, by the Pfitscherthal and Zamserthal. There is another path too leading through the most exquisite scenery over the Penserjoch, nearly opposite Mauls, by the Penserthal, and thence by the Särnthal to Botzen. Einspänner can be obtained from Sarnthein, in the Sarnthal, to Botzen, a journey of about 2½ or 3 hours. The ascent after leaving Sterzing is very steep, and follows the course of the Eisak, now reduced to very modest dimensions, though a clear and cheerful looking stream as it tumbles from rock to rock. About 1 mile from Sterzing the Castle of Strassberg is seen on a pine-crowned knoll, high above the road to the right. About 2 miles from Sterzing is Gossensass, at the entrance of the Pflerscherthal, where the road makes a sweep to the right. The ravine here is very narrow, and tall rocks impend over the road. On emerging from the ravine a level valley is reached. Two miles from Brenner and 6½ miles from Sterzing stand the Baths of the Brenner, in a not very interesting situation. The post-house of the **Brenner (Stat.)** is 4,588 feet above the sea, and appears to be tolerably comfortable. The waterfall dashing down at the back of the village is formed by the Eisak, which has its source in the rocks

above. The church near the post-house has a fine old tower. One mile below the Brenner the road skirts a small dark green lake, called the Brenner See, and soon afterwards is joined by the River Sill, which accompanies it all the way to Innsbruck. The descent to the next stage, Steinach, is very rapid. From Gries the Obernbergerthal opens to the left. At **Steinach** the Gschnitzthal goes off in the same direction, and affords many interesting ascents and excursions, chiefly with guides.

The inn at Steinach, in which Andreas Hofer slept before the battle of Berg Isel, was destroyed by fire, in 1853, together with the greater part of the village.

The next place is **Matrei (Stat.)**, or Matrey, distant 1¼ stunde from Steinach, which in 1863 was the scene of a fearful conflagration, all the lower part of the village, with the bridge and mill, having been destroyed by fire. It has many good houses, and one of the best inns on this route. At Matrei the new road to Innsbruck commences. Instead of undulating up and down like the old road, the line of which may be discerned at intervals below, the new road proceeds in a gradual descent to Innsbruck; the views which it commands of the Sill Valley and of the mountains of the Innthal, among which the Solstein is conspicuous, would alone redeem the Brenner from the imputation of being the dullest of the Alpine Passes. To the right is the Patscher Kofel, with the village of Patsch below it.

After passing Unter-Schönberg, 9 miles from Innsbruck, the road sweeps to the left, and crosses a valley and a stream (the Ruzbach issuing from the *Stubayerthal)* by a fine stone bridge, called the Stephansbrücke, beyond which the old road is seen painfully climbing up the heights of Ober-Schönberg by many zigzags. Ober-Schönberg should, however (if possible), be visited for its magnificent view. It is only half a day's excursion from Innsbruck.

At 1 mile from Innsbruck, and above the abbey of Wilten, is **Berg Isel**, where the imperial regiment of Jägers, a regiment about 6,000 strong, which is recruited almost entirely within the limits of the Tyrol, have their chief shooting place and a large beer-house and restaurant. Formerly the rifle practice was going on every Sunday, but it is now on a week-day. The ordinary range is short, being only 130 paces. The targets are of wood, and circular. A wooden peg is driven into the hole made by each ball.

A monument of white marble has been erected in the beautifully kept grounds to the memory of those Jägers who fell in 1848, 1849, and 1859. The names of the dead are inscribed on it in gold letters.

The road passes Berg Isel to the right, and the large Abbey of Wilten beyond it, and, passing under the triumphal arch of Maria Theresa, enters the Mariatheresienstrasse, the principal street of Innsbruck.

BOTZEN TO INNSBRUCK BY RAILWAY.

There are trains 3 times a day each way in about 6 hours. For descriptions of principal places, see the route by post-road, as above, and in Route 10. The stations commencing from Botzen are:—

5 miles; Blumau, for Welschenofen and The Porphyry Gorges.

9 miles; Atzwang.

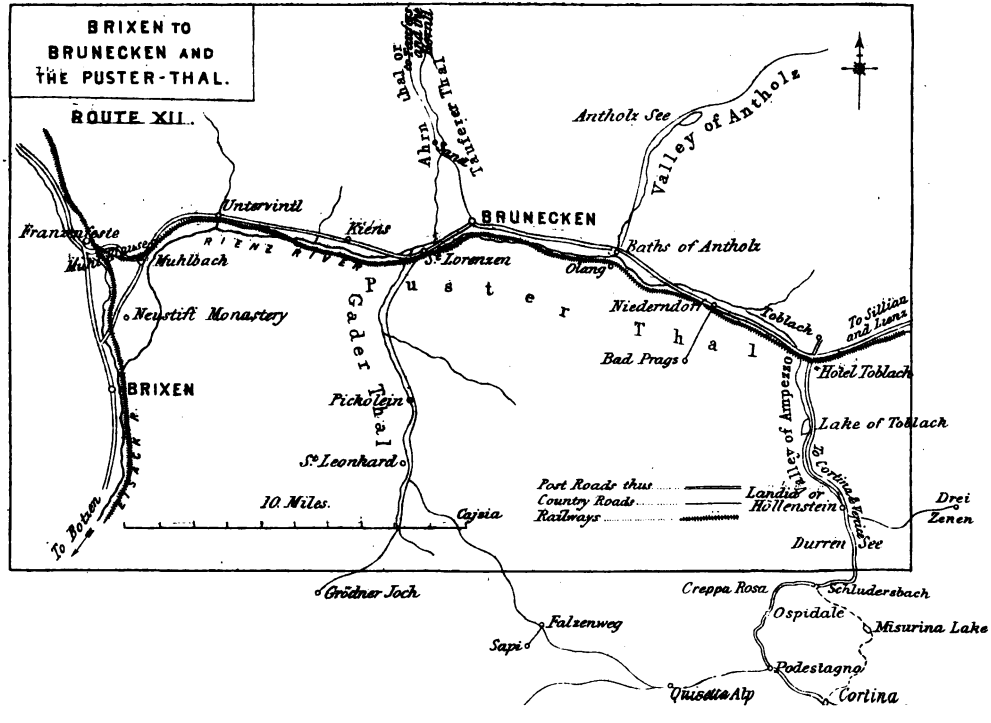
14 miles; Waidbruck, for Kollman.

19 miles; Klausen.

27 miles; Brixen; 1,860 feet above sea.

Up to Brixen the line runs close to the Eisak, and is mostly gained from the river. After Brixen it ascends rapidly to Franzensfeste, where it again joins the Eisak.

32 miles. Franzensfeste, 2,460 feet above sea. Change here for the Pusterthal line.


BRIXEN TO
BRUNECKEN AND
THE PUSTER-THAL.
ROUTE XII.
Val of Ahrn
Ahrn
Taufrer Thal
Antholz See
Valley of Antholz
Untervintl
Franzensfeste
Kiens
BRUNECKEN
Eisack River
Mühlbach
Mühlbach
St. Lorenzen
Olang
Baths of Antholz
Neustift Monastery
Puster Thal
Niederndorf
Toblach
To Sillian and Lienz
Bad Prags
Hotel Toblach
BRIXEN
Pichlegin
Gader Thal
Valley of Ampezzo
Lake of Toblach
St. Leonhard
To Cortina d'Ampezzo
Port Roads thus
Country Roads
Railways
Landiat or Hollenstein
10 Miles.
Cajsia
Drei Zenen
Durren See
To Botzen
Grödner Joch
Creppa Rosa
Schluderbach
Ospidale
Misurina Lake
Falzenweg
Sapi
Podestagno
Tre Sassi Alp
Cortina

37 miles. Grasstein; 2,745 feet.

42 miles. Freyenfeld; 3,057 feet.

45 miles. Sterzing. After Sterzing the ascent becomes very steep.

47 miles. Gossensass; 3,480 feet.

The line takes a wide sweep to the left up the Pfitscherthal to gain the gradient, and returns on the opposite side of the valley.

50 miles. Schellenberg.

53 miles. Brenner (summit); 4,467 feet.

56 miles. Gries (a curve up the Schmirnerthal to the right); 4,134 feet.

60 miles. Steinach; 3,447 feet.

65 miles. Matrei. Three tunnels.

The road now skirts fearful precipices.

71 miles. Patsch; 2,550 ft. Seven tunnels the last 745 yards.

The old post route is seen on the opposite side of the valley.

79 miles. Innsbruck; 2,000 feet above sea.

ROUTE 12.

BRIXEN TO LIENZ, BY BRUNECK, THE PUSTERTHAL, NIEDERNDORF, AND THE VALLEY OF THE DRAVE.

Now accessible by rail. See *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*, monthly. The stations are Franzensfeste, Mühlbach, Bruneck, Olang, Niederndorf, Toblach, Innichen, Abfaltersbach, &c.

Franzensfeste (Stat.), as in Route 11.

Two miles above Brixen is the extensive Capuchin Monastery of Neustift, below the road to the left. At **Mühlbach (Stat.)** the valley closes in, and at the Klause is crossed by the ruined walls of an ancient castle, destroyed by the French in 1809. Before reaching Mühlbach there is a fine view of the fortress of Franzensfeste and the gorge of the Eisak. The road from Sterzing joins to the left soon after passing the fortress. From Mittewald to *Unter-Vintl*, one post. Unter-Vintl, the first post from Brixen, and also the first from Bruneck, near the Pfundersthal, has a good inn, and a very old church.

The Eidechsspitze (8,965 feet) is within a short distance. The distance from Brixen to Bruneck is about 6½ stunden.

Two miles before reaching Bruneck lies **St. Lorenzen**, with its tall red-capped church at the entrance of the Gaderthal, by which either the Grödnerthal or the Val di Fassa may be reached in one day.

Bruneck (Stat.) is the principal town of the district of the Pusterthal. *Hotels:* Post; Sonne. The large parish church, which was set on fire some years ago by lightning, and completely destroyed, is now restored most beautifully in the Byzantine style.

The position of the town is splendid. The new post-house is a fine one, and stands on an open space outside the walls. Above the town is the castle built by Bishop Bruno.

[From Bruneck a path leads up the *Tauferer*, or *Ahrenthal*, by the pass of the Krimmler Tauern, to the head of the valley of the Salza, or Pinzgau. Two long days must be allowed for this walk. The valley also leads to the *Zillerthal* over the Pass of the Hörndl (see Route 22). There is a diligence three times a week from Bruneck to Taufers (there is a Taufers in Münsterthal), or, as it is usually called, Sand. Above the town is a *Castle*, one of the most picturesque in Tyrol. The valley of Taufers was visited by a most severe inundation in August, 1878, by which the upper part of the valley and Sand (Taufers) was greatly damaged. A misfortune of the same kind also visited the Zillerthal, causing great destruction and the loss of several lives. All communication between Bruneck and Taufers was cut off for some time. The only place to stop at is St. Jacob, which will divide the journey into two days of nearly 10 hours each. From St. Jacob to the Hörndl is a walk of 3½ hours; thence to Mairhofen, by the hut called In der Au, and the villages Haisling and Brand

berg, 8 hours. A guide over the Tauern should be taken.]

About half-way between Bruneck and Niederndorf the valley of Antholz, opposite Olang station, is seen to the left; at the entrance are the Baths of Antholz. There is a path from its head into the Defereggenthal, the highest point of which is 6,426 feet above the sea. To Windisch-Matrey and Mittersill in 2½ days.

2½ stunden. **Welsberg.** Above the village the Castle of Welsberg, built 1140. Mineral springs; excursions to the Schlossberg.

Fourteen miles beyond Bruneck lies **Niederndorf (Stat.)**, where the Post affords good and cheap accommodation, and the fishing is excellent, a rare thing in Tyrol. Near Niederndorf are the Baths of Prags and the lake of the same name, a picturesque mountain tarn worth visiting.

At **Toblach (Stat.)**, beyond Niederdorf, the route into Italy by the *valley of Ampezzo* (Ampezzothal) leaves to the right. A huge wooden cross stands at the junction of the roads. The Drave, which accompanies the road to Lienz, rises near the water-shed of Toblach. The road leaves the valley of the Rienz, or Pusterthal, and descends into the valley of the Drave. The village of **Innichen (Stat.)** is passed. Just before Innichen, the Sextenthal opens south. Road from Innichen to Auronzo and Pieve di Cadore.

A mile above it the source of the Drave. Near it are the Mineral Baths of Innichen.

About 13 miles from Niederndorf is **Sillian (Stat.)**, a large village, which lies on the north bank of the Drave; below it the village of Panzendorf, with the large Castle of Heimfels at the entrance of the valley of Villgratten; 8 or 9 miles beyond it is **Mittewald (Stat.)**, from which it is 9 miles to **Lienz (Stat.)**, a small town, but the largest in the Pusterthal, pleasantly situated on the borders of the Tyrol, next to Carinthia. *Inns:* Post; Lamb; Rose. The shapes of the *Dolomite Mountains* to the south of Lienz are exceedingly picturesque. The view of the town, the valley of the Drave, and the surrounding mountains is best seen from the Iselsberg, the low ridge which divides the valley of the Drave from that of the Möll, and over which lies the route to Winklern and Ober-Villach, or Heiligenblut.

ROUTE 13.

BRUNECK TO KOLLMAN, ON THE BRENNER ROAD, BY THE GADERTHAL AND THE GRÖDNERTHAL.

There is a car-road up the Enneberger, or Gaderthal, as far as the village of Zwischenwasser. At **St. Lorenzen** (2½ miles from Bruneck) the road to the Gaderthal diverges to the left from the Pusterthal road, and in 7 miles reaches Zwischenwasser, or Lunghiega, situated at the point where the Rauhthal joins the Gaderthal. The road then rises to

2½ miles. Piccolein, or Plaiken.

5 miles. St. Leonhard (*Ladinsch*, Badia), with a poor Wirthshaus.

1¾ miles. Stern.

3¾ miles. Corfara.

1¼ mile. Colfusg, or Colfosco.

The road to Groeden lies over the Groednerjoch, 6,790 feet above the sea. From Colfosco, it will require 3 hours of hard walking to reach Santa Maria, or Wolkenstein, the first village in *Groednerthal.*

From the Joch is a fine view of Langkofel and Plattkogel, the spires of Dolomite rising from the Seisser Alp.

The Langthal and the curious Castle of *Wolkenstein* are worth a visit; the path to them leads to the right from the Church of Santa Maria. Walter von der Vogelweide, the poet, was born at Wolkenstein. Below Santa Maria is the Castle of Fischburg. From Santa Maria there is a rough and very hilly

char-road to St. Ulrich and Waidbruck, on the Brenner Railway. From Plan, a house near Santa Maria, a path leads over the Fassajoch, in 3½ hours, to Campidello. Two hours before reaching Campidello, the grand form of the Marmolada, the highest of the Dolomites, is visible.

3 miles. Santa Christina, opposite which is the Saltaria Schlucht, leading to the Seisser Alp.

3 miles. St. Ulrich, or (as it is called in the dialect) Ortiseit, 3,380 feet above sea.

Inns: Rössl (very good) and Adler. This is the head seat of the wood-carving business, which is carried on by every house in the Grödnerthal. Here toys, crucifixes, shrines, &c., of all sorts are made for the whole Continent.

From here the valley road should not be followed any further, but a guide should be taken over the Puflatsch, 7,132 feet, and the fine Seisser Alp.

From St. Ulrich to Kastelruth, 4 hours, by a rough horse road.

A post-carriage goes daily to Waidbruck Station at 8 a.m.; returning from Waidbruck at 2 p.m. Fare, 1 florin.

The Gaderthal, also called Ennebergerthal, is a very interesting district to the philologist, most of the inhabitants speaking three languages, German, Italian, and Ladin —a kind of Romansch. Niebuhr thought the Grödner idiom a remnant of the Etruscan, but this was disproved by O. Müller.

[At the village of Corfara, above the Gaderthal, three valleys unite, namely, the Gaderthal, the Groednerthal, and the Agordothal; the last leading (2 hours) to

Caprile. From Caprile to Cortina, 7 hours on foot. Below Caprile is the interesting Lago d'Alleghe, and a short distance to the north of the village the wonderful Gorge of Sottoguda, leading to the Fedaia Pass and the Fassathal,

Cencenighe (2 hours).

Agordo (4 hours).

Mas (1½ hour); and thence to Belluno in 4 hours.]

The *Excursions* on the Seisser Alp (which abounds in plants) are very numerous and interesting.

(1) From St. Ulrich to Campidello, by the Saltaria Schlucht. There is a wirthshaus at the top, near the head of the Schlucht.

(2) St. Ulrich to Kastelruth, by Saint Michael, 4 hours. Glorious view from the top of the ridge above the Church of St. Michael.

(3) Castelruth to Campidello, 4 hours.

(4) St. Ulrich to Campidello, by Pufl, 4 hours.

(5) Castelruth to the Baths of Ratzes, under the Schlern, and thence, by Seiss and Völs, to Botzen.

(6) Castelruth to Kollman, by Waidbruck, 1½ hour; and to Deutschen, 1½ hour.

These are all horse roads, impracticable for wheeled carriages.

Kastelruth.—*Inns:* Lamm and Rössl; good.

Ascend the Calvarienberg for the view, which is fine.

ROUTE 14.

BRUNECK TO VENICE, BY THE VALLEY OF AMPEZZO, AND EXCURSIONS IN THE REGION OF THE DOLOMITES.

There is a good carriage road (in many parts newly constructed since 1858) from Toblach, in the Pusterthal, to Belluno, in Italy.

Close to the right of the railway at **Toblach** (Stat.) there is a new inn (Hotel Toblach), one of the best in the Tyrol, clean and comfortable. The village of Toblach *(Hotel:* Post) lies about a mile off, on the opposite side of the railway. Immediately after leaving the hotel, the road to Cortina enters the narrow Höhlensteinthal, and soon skirts the little

green lake called the Toblacher See, after passing which it keeps to the right side of the valley, passes through woods and under precipitous rocks, and reaches (7 miles) the post-house of Landro, or Höhlenstein, where there is a large hotel and pension. A little further on the road passes the Dürrensee (Lake of Drought), which in autumn is often nearly dried up. Just before reaching the lake the Drei Zinnen (Three Battlements), 9,721 feet, are visible to the left, up a narrow gorge, up which goes a path leading to Auronzo. The road then reaches (3 miles) **Schluderbach** (good inn), which commands fine views of the Misurina and Croda Rossa, the last of which overhangs the road. From here may be visited Monte Pian (7,533 feet, 3 hours), the Dürrenstein (6,142 feet, 4 hours), and the Drei Zinnen. Consult the host. The inn is often full in summer. From Schluderbach a horse road leads to the Lago di Misurina, a shallow lake beneath the Monte Cristallo, and thence, by the pass of the Tre Croci, in about 4 hours, to Cortina. The main road to Cortina, after passing under the Croda Rossa, ascends to the pass, 4,993 feet, and descending passes (2½ miles) **Ospitale**, which is the boundary of the German and Italian languages. Above, to the right, a hole is visible in the precipice, through which the sky is seen. From here are seen the Rothwand, 10,280 feet, and Seekofel, 9,212 feet, the Dolomite peaks of the Ennenberger Thal. Just before reaching the Castle Rock, a footpath descends into the gorge, and joins the road to Cortina at the foot of the zigzags by which the carriage road descends, after passing which there are fine views of the Rock of Peutelstein.

The road descends gently through woods to (6 miles) **Cortina d'Ampezzo**, or simply Ampezzo, or Cortina.

Hotels: Aquila Nera; Stella d'Oro.

Capital of the Commune of Ampezzo, reputed to be the richest in Tyrol; situated on a wide green upland, commanded by the *Monte Cristallo* (10,640 feet), the *Sorapis* (10,798 feet), the *Monte Tofana* (10,720 feet), and the *Croda Rossa* (red porphyry, 10,262 feet). Lower down the valley the *Antelao* (10,890 feet) is visible, rising precipitously above the village of San Vito.

There are many excursions to be made from **Cortina**, and horses or mules can be obtained at a moderate cost. Guides are required for nearly all the ascents.

(1) One of the best excursions is to go by the *Tre Croci Pass* to the lake of *Misurina* and *Schluderbach*, and to return by way of Ospitale and Peutelstein, as above. Guide not indispensable.

(2) The road to Caprile passes the bridge over the Boita just below the church of Cortina, and ascends past the Belvidere (where there is a good view) eventually, very steeply (3 hours from Cortina), to the Gusella Alp, and thence to Caprile in about 8 hours easily. Guide may be taken, as there are many paths. Ladies can ride. Near Caprile is the *Marmolata*, the highest peak of the Dolomites, over 11,000 feet, and a difficult ascent.

(3) The path to the Gaderthal leads by the same route till the foot of the steep ascent is reached, leaving which to the left, and traversing the gently ascending valley, it reaches (5 hours) the Chalets of Falzarrego, where food and wine can be obtained (but it is better to take supplies from Cortina). From the Chalets of Falzarrego to the Tre Sassi is about half-an-hour of continuous ascent; thence to St. Cassian (1½ hour) and to St. Leonard, in the Gaderthal (1 hour). From Tre Sassi there is a footpath to Caprile and to Pieve. From the top of the pass (7,200 feet) a fine view of the Marmolata and its glaciers is obtained. The Edelweiss is abundant at Tre Sassi.

The next place to Cortina on the road is Zuel, then Acquabuona, after passing which is the frontier of Italy. Custom-house at S. Vito,

St. Vito. To the left rises the Antelao, to the right the magnificent precipices of the Sasso di Pelmo. Excursion to Zoppé (3 hours), where there is an altar-piece by Titian, painted by him in 1526. At Zoppé are magnificent views of the Sasso di Pelmo and Monte Bosconero. From this village a path leads to Longarone, on the Ampezzo road. About a mile from St. Vito the road traverses a scene of desolation, caused by a great land-slip, which occurred in 1814, and which caused the loss of many lives.

Borca.

Venas. After passing which the village of Vallé appears on a spur of the mountain, high above a ravine, crossed by what Mr. Gilbert calls "Titian's Bridge."—(Cadore, page 119.) The road crosses the site of the battlefield of Cadore, where the Venetians defeated Maximilian in A.D. 1508.

Tai Cadore, where there is a good inn.

[About 1 mile from Tai Cadore is **Pieve di Cadore,** where Titian was born in 1477. Here may be seen the house in which he was born; his statue; a picture by him in the church; and a fresco, reputed to have been painted by him at the age of 13 years. The name of Vecelli is not extinct in Cadore. On the road back to Tai is a fine view of the town, castle, and Monte Cridola.]

After leaving Tai Cadore, the road skirts tremendous precipices, and descends the many zigzags to

Perarolo, after passing which it crosses the deep ravine through which the Boita rushes on its way to join the Piave.

Huge masses of timber are here collected, and floated down the Piave.

The road traverses a narrow valley, between lofty mountains, to Macchietto, near the Val Montiva, Rivalgo, Ospitale, and Castel Lavazzo, a very picturesque village. About 2 miles further is

Longarone. *Hotels:* Post (an old palazzo); Albergo di Roma.

The road divides at Polpet, leading to the right to **Belluno,** (omnibus from Longarone in 2 hours), the left, which we follow, to Vittorrio.

Capo di Ponte, just before reaching which a fine view of Belluno is obtained. The old wooden bridge over the Piave has been replaced by an iron one of by no means equal picturesqueness, though perhaps greater convenience. A swampy region is now traversed to the foot of the most lovely lake of Santa Croce, the right bank of which the road skirts to Santa Croce (9 miles), ascends a ridge to Cima (small inn), and then descends rapidly to the Lago Morto, a small lake.

Serravalle, with a good inn, patronised by the Italian Alpine Club.

This town and Ceneda are now united under the name of **Vittorio (Stat.),** where the rail to Venice, by **Treviso,** commences.

Thence over a level plain to **Conegliano** (9 miles). In the Duomo of this place is an altar-piece by Cima di Conegliano; also some frescoes by Pordenone, on the arcades in front of the cathedral.

ROUTE 15.

THE ZIMMERTHAL (VAL DI CEMBRA), THE FLEIMSERTHAL, AND THE VAL DI FASSA.

This valley, through which the Avisio flows, is divided into three portions of nearly equal size. The lowest portion, from Lavis to Val Floriano, about 18 miles, is called Val di Cembra (German, *Zimmerthal*), The second, extending from Val Floriana to Moena, and about 20 miles long, is called Val di Fiemme (Fleimserthal). The third, extending from Moena to the head of the valley, about 13 miles, is called Val di Fassa (Evas).

The starting points are **Lavis (Stat.),** or

Neumark (Stat.), page 81. The principal town is **Cavalese** (*Inn:* Uva), in the second portion, or Fleimserthal, distant from Lavis about 10 stunden. The church has good paintings. Cavalese is perhaps best reached from Neumarkt (Egna), in the valley of the Adige, from which a new road has lately been constructed. Near Cavalese are the sulphur baths of Carano. From Cavalese,

1 stunde, Tesero; 2 stunden, Ziano.

Then **Predazzo.** *Inn:* Nave di Oro.

From Predazzo is a path over the Kamiol Berg to Canal di San Bovo, and thence to the route of the Val Sugana. Above Canal di S. Bovo, is the Cima d' Asta, the highest mountain of this region, 9,132 feet.

Proceeding onwards, we reach,

2 stunden, **Moena.** Just above Moena rise the grand Dolomite rocks that have directed the attention of so many geologists to the Fassathal, the highest summits near being the Platt Kofel (9,700 feet), and Lang Kofel (10,392 feet). These can be ascended from **Campitello,** about 7 miles below Vigo, a good centre.

1½ stunde. **Vigo,** the principal place in the Fassathal. *Inns:* Corona; Rosa. Near here is the Rosengarten, 10,163 feet.

Penia, the last village, 4,940 feet, distant from Lavis about 50 English miles. Hence there is a path to Caprile.

ROUTE 16.

LIENZ TO WINKLERN, HEILIGENBLUT, BUCHEBEN, AND GASTEIN, BY THE MÖHLTHAL AND THE RAURISER TAUERN.

Lienz (Stat.), Route 12, page 38.

About 2 miles from Lienz the path begins to ascend from the Drave valley over the meadows, and crosses the low range of the Iselsberg to Winklern in the valley of the Möhl, a distance of 8 miles. The rail may be taken from Lienz to Dölsach, thence hours to Winklern. At **Winklern** are two good village inns, where an excellent dinner can be furnished, as well as an einspann to Heiligenblut, which lies about 16 miles up the valley of the Möll.

The road to Obervillach turns to the right down the valley. To walk to Heiligenblut from Winklern will take 4½ to 5 hours. The road to it lies to the left-hand up the valley of the Möll. Half-way is Döllach. Two miles below Heiligenblut there is a pretty fall of the Möll in a narrow chasm; to see it well it is necessary to leave the road. Above it is the Church of Heiligenblut, with a fine apse, and lofty spire.

Heiligenblut (which has its name from a phial of blood said to have been brought by St. Briccius from Constantinople in the thirteenth century, and preserved in the church) lies 814 feet lower than Trafoi, on the Stelvio, 4,265 feet above the sea. The hotel, Glockner Haus, has every reasonable accommodation, and guides may be obtained for an excursion to the Gross Glockner and its glaciers, which, weather permitting (a very necessary reservation in these rainy regions), is in full view from the village.

The **Gross Glockner** has often been ascended. In the last edition of *Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers*, 2nd series, will be found an account of the ascent made in 1861. There is a part called the Salms Hütte, about 4½ hours beyond Heiligenblut, at which, or at the Erzherzog-Johannshütte of the Austrain Alpine Club, on the Adlersruhe, persons who wish to make the ascent will find it convenient to stop all night. Height, 12,455 feet above sea.

The path to the **Rauriser Tauern** ascends immediately at the back of the village. It will require 3½ hours to reach the summit called the Hochthor from Heiligenblut. Snow lies at the top all the year, and it is


View in Trent
Fügen, Zillerthal
Trostburg
Sarnthal
Kufstein
Buchelben

sometimes very deep. The highest point is marked by a large cross. The height of the pass is 8,550 feet, and the way over the snow is indicated by long poles. It is said to be practicable for horses, but does not look so. Five hours from Heiligenblut, at the head of the valley of Wörth, and 3,000 feet below the summit of the pass, lies the solitary châlet called the Tauernhaus, the first house in the Rauris valley, where good red wine and schnaps, besides bread, butter, eggs, and cheese, may be obtained. From this to Wörth is 2½ hours of fast walking. There is a road down from Wörth to Lendt. The footpath from Wörth to Gastein turns to the right, and in about 1 hour the traveller will reach Bucheben, a solitary inn near the church in the middle of the valley. The quarters here are good, and it is a good place at which to divide the journey between Heiligenblut and Gastein, which is rather too long for one day's work.

The ridge which divides the valley of Rauris from the valley of Gastein, which is called the Stanz, is of no great height, and the distance from Bucheben to Bad Gastein may easily be accomplished on foot in 6½ hours. The path, which is well marked on the side of the Rauris valley, lies over pastures; it falls into the road between Hof Gastein and Bad Gastein, about a mile and a quarter below the latter place. It is best to take a guide for the whole distance; the charge is about 4 florins per diem, and the distance from Heiligenblut to Gastein is reckoned at three days, two to go and one to return.

Bad Gastein, or Wildbad Gastein.—The principal hotel is Straubinger's, where there is a capital promenade and reading room just above the fall of the Ache. Large as the hotel accommodation here is, such is the popularity of the place as a watering-place, that it is very often impossible to get accommodation, and it is always best to write beforehand if the traveller wishes to avoid a hard bed upon the floor. Opposite Straubinger's, and overlooking the fall, is the villa built by the Archduke John. Other hotels are: Badeschloss, where the Emperor Wilhelm used to stay; Hirsch; Weissmayr. The Grabenwirth is a second-class hotel. Best lodgings at Badeschloss; rather dear. Many fine *Walks* about Wildbad-Gastein. The Wandelbahn is a covered gallery, serving as promenade in wet weather. This and the Schloss Platz are the central points. Best excursions to Nassfeld and Böckstein (3,715 feet), with an inn; 1¼ hour on foot. Nassfeld is a high shut-in valley, 3¼ miles long, under several high peaks, one of which, the Schareck, is 10,277 feet, and is 4¾ hours from Wildbad. The Ache forms several fine cascades hereabouts. Kurtax, 3½ to 10 florins after 5 days.

ROUTE 17.

INNSBRUCK TO SALZBURG.

I.—*By Railway.*

The line leaves Innsbruck and crosses the plain and the River Inn, on a viaduct of many arches. Nearly at the same point the Sill, which comes from the Brenner, joins the Inn. Principal stations—**Hall** (among salt-works and mineral springs), Jenbach, Brixlegg for the Zillerthal, Wörgl, Kufstein, Rosenheim, and Traunstein.

At **Jenbach** (Stat.)—*Inns*: Jenbach; Zur Toleranz—the road to the picturesque Lake of the Achensee (see page 46), Bad Kreuth, and Tegernsee leaves the Innthal up a valley to the left. It is also the best station for the Zillerthal (see Route 23).

After Jenbach the railway crosses the River Inn, passes the entrance of the Zillerthal, up which a noble view is obtained, which is commanded by the ruined castle of Kropfsberg, and reaches **Brixlegg** (Stat.),

At this place are sometimes represented Passion plays, as at Ober-Ammergau, in Bavaria. Near it are the Castles of Lichtwehr and Matzen, almost entire. There are large lead and copper smelting furnaces here. After leaving Brixlegg there is a fine view of the bend of the river and of the town and ruined Castle of Rattenberg, at the back of which the line passes by a tunnel. Sonnenjoch, 7,270 feet high.

The railway leaves the post road to Salzburg at the village and post station of **Wörgl (Stat.)** *Inns:* Post; Lamm. Ascent of the *Hohe Salve* (5,995 feet), the Tyrol Rigi, for a very fine prospect.

[From Wörgl there is a rail to Lend, in the Pinzgau, for Bad Gastein, by the Brixenthal and Kitzbühel.]

Six miles beyond Wörgl is the town and fortress of **Kufstein (Stat.)**, on a rock in the middle of the valley, overhanging the Inn. This was the only border fortress which, in 1809, remained in the hands of the French. It is now a state prison. The neighbouring hills are covered with works. Before reaching it the railway again crosses to the left bank of the river. At Kufstein passports and luggage are examined for Bavaria, the frontier of which is within 2 miles distance. Kufstein is a good place at which to divide the journey from Munich to Innsbruck, as there are two good hotels, Post and Auracher Bräu. Both are clean and comfortable. At Auracher's one or two rooms are fitted up with furniture beautifully carved out of white wood.

The railway now gradually leaves the hills, which become lower and more scattered.

At **Rosenheim (Stat.)**, where Greiderer's (Bayrischer Hof) and König Otto are the best hotels, there is an exceedingly good and well managed refreshment room in the station, and plenty of time is generally given to make use of it. The line to Traunstein and Salzburg diverges to the right from the line to Munich. The distance from Rosenheim to Salzburg is about 55 miles; to Munich, about 40 miles. From the station of Holzkirchen, between Rosenheim and Munich, there is a stellwagen and other conveyances to Tegernsee and Kreuth.

Soon after leaving Rosenheim, the line to Salzburg crosses the Inn, and then skirts a small lake (the Simmsee) to Endorf Station. Just before reaching the next station (Prien), the Chiemsee, with its three islands, one with a royal palace, is seen.

Traunstein (Stat.) is a newly built and fine town. At Freilassing, 4 miles from Salzburg, there is a branch line within the Bavarian frontier to **Reichenhall (Stat.)**. The Austrian frontier is then crossed to

Salzburg (Stat.), where luggage is examined.

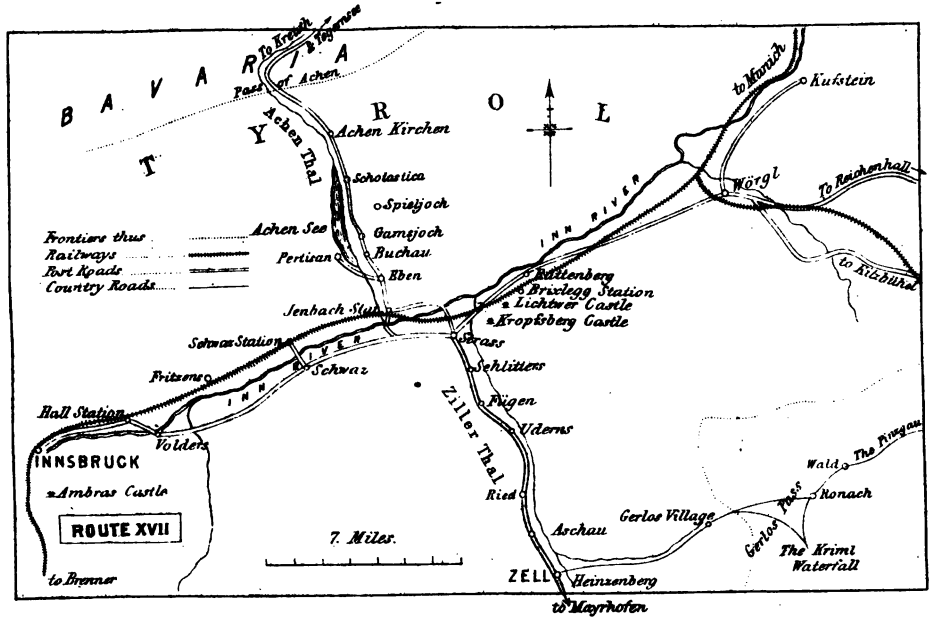
Innsbruck to Salzburg.

II.—*By the Post Road.*

The Inn bridge is crossed, and after 6 miles of level road **Hall** is reached. Here are extensive salt-works. The mine may be easily visited, but travellers had better reserve themselves for the mine of the Dürrenberg, near Hallein, which is more accessible and more interesting. It was at Hall that Speckbacher, the Tyrolese patriot, died in 1820. A tablet on the right of Hofer's monument has lately been erected to his memory in the Hof Kirche of Innsbruck by the Emperor Franz Joseph.

Two miles beyond Hall the road crosses the Inn by a bridge of two arches, and reaches the post station of **Volders.**

It is a distance of 8½ miles from Volders to **Schwaz** (1,500 inhabitants). The best hotel is the Stern. The church (fine façade) roof is plated with copper,


BAVARIA
TYROL
To Kreuth & Tegernsee
Post for Achen
Achen Thal
Achen Kirchen
Scholastica
Spieljoch
Achen See
Gamsjoch
Pertisau
Buchau
Eben
Frontiers thus
Railways
Post Roads
Country Roads
Jenbach Station
Schwaz Station
Schwaz
Fritzens
Hall Station
Volders
INNSBRUCK
Ambras Castle
ROUTE XVII
to Brenner
INN RIVER
Rattenberg
Brixlegg Station
Lichtwer Castle
Kropfsberg Castle
Strass
Schlitters
Zillertal
Flügen
Uderns
Ried
Aschau
ZELL
Heinzenberg
to Mayrhofen
7. Miles.
to Munich
Kufstein
Wörgl
To Reichenhall
to Kitzbühl
Gerlos Village
Gerlos Pass
The Krimi Waterfall
Wald
The Pinzgau
Ronach

Six miles beyond Schwaz is **Strass**, whence the road to the Zillerthal turns to the right. The Castles of Kropfsberg, Lichtwehr, and Matzen are passed in succession.

Before reaching **Brixlegg** and **Rattenberg** (**Stat.**) (5 miles beyond Strass), a small place with a castle on a rock, the road runs close to the side of the river.

At **Wörgl** (**Stat.**), see above, the road leaves the valley of the Inn, and ascends gently by the post stations of Söll, St. Elmau, St. Johann (from which a road leads to Kitzbühel, and Mittersill, in Pinzgau), and Waidringen, to the Strub Pass, Lofer, and Unken, a distance of 5 posts, equal to about 38 English miles.

The Strub Pass is the boundary between Tyrol and the district of Salzburg. It was the scene of very fierce fights in 1805 and 1809. On the opposite side of the pass, which is exceedingly beautiful, lies the village of **Lofer**, where the road from Saalfelden and Zell-am-See joins the post-road. The view of the beautifully shaped mountains of Strub Pass from the road between Lofer and the post-station of **Unken** is one of the most picturesque on this route.

The road between Unken and Reichenhall, a distance of 14 miles, passes through one uninterrupted scene of beauty. A few miles from Unken it crosses a bridge of the times of the Thirty Years' War, and under the arch of a ruined tower at its extremity, and enters, at Melleck, a strip of Bavaria, which runs down to Berchtesgaden. Immediately after passing the gate there is a large beer-house, so that travellers can immediately sit down and indulge in the national beverage of Bavaria. Close to it is the Bavarian custom-house, where luggage is searched. Then comes a steep hill to ascend, then a sharp crest, and then the road begins immediately to descend. At this point the post-road to Traunstein turns off to the left. Between this and Reichenhall the road skirts the shore of a charming little crystal lake called the Thumsee, at the end of which, on a rock, stand the ruins of the Castle of Carlstein and the Church of St. Pancraz.

Reichenhall (**Stat.**) is the great central point of the Bavarian salt-works. The brine is conveyed in wooden pipes to Traunstein and Rosenheim. The town has a new appearance, having been burnt down in 1834, and since rebuilt.

Reichenhall is now in great request as a Kur, or health-resort, and is generally filled all the summer. The principal inns are: Burkert; Louisenbad; Achselmannstein; *Kurtax* after 8 days, 15 marks for single persons. Patients suffering from rheumatism, asthma, &c., are benefited by a stay here; the bathing arrangements are elaborate. *Railway* from Reichenhall to Salzburg, by way of Freilassing, on the Munich line—all the line lying within the Bavarian territory. The station is near the salt-works. Omnibus to Berchtesgaden, twice daily; by Einspänner, to Hallthurn, where an old gate closes the ravine. By the other road, through Ramsau, which is longer, but more picturesque. From Reichenhall to Salzburg the distance is 1 post, about 9 miles.

The Austrian frontier is again crossed before reaching Salzburg. The road enters the city of **Salzburg** by a tunnel cut through the rocks of Mönchsberg, in front of which is a statue to Archbishop Sigismund, who caused the work to be executed.

ROUTE 18.

FROM JENBACH STATION, ON THE INNSBRUCK AND KUFSTEIN RAILWAY, TO ACHENSEE, BAD KREUTH, TEGERNSEE, HOLZKIRCHEN, AND MUNICH, THROUGH THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.

The distance between the railway stations of Jenbach and Gmund (Tegernsee) is about

38 English miles. There is an omnibus daily from Jenbach to Kreuth; 7 hours. Post-omnibus daily from Achensee (Scholastika) to Kreuth (fare, 3 to 4 marks), and from Kreuth to Gmund (Stat.), on the Tegernsee. Time for the latter, 3 hours; fare, about 2 marks. Travellers between Innsbruck and Salzburg alight from the train at Jenbach station, about 22 miles from Innsbruck, and about halfway between Schwaz and the entrance of the Zillerthal. Carriages can be had from Jenbach to Achensee.

Jenbach (Stat.)—*Inns:* Jenbach; Zur Toleranz—much above the valley of the Inn, with a fine church and numerous foundries. The view of the Innthal and town of Schwaz from the balcony of the restaurant attached to the Bräuhaus is very beautiful. The road to Achensee at once begins to ascend the valley of the Kasbach, and is very steep until the level of the Achensee is reached, near the village of Eben, 5 miles from Jenbach. Before reaching Buchau, the boat station on the lake, the road to the excellent and much frequented inns of the Pertisau leaves to the left.

Buchau.—*Inn:* Prantl. From a little beyond this, to near Achensee, the road along the lake has been constructed with considerable difficulty, as a large buttress projected from the Gamsjoch descends perpendicularly into the lake. The length of the Achensee is 5½ miles; the width, ⅔ mile in the widest part, opposite the Pertisau. Steamers traverse the lake frequently. For a long time there was no road, and the passage between Buchau and the top of the lake was made by water.

The hotels and green meadow of the Pertisau are seen on the opposite shore, backed by magnificent mountains. Near here the principal feeder of the lake pours its waters into the Achensee. The road now rises high above the lake, into which the precipices descend boldly, the water being quite deep close to the shore. At about 1½ mile from the Scholastika it descends again to the level of the lake.

Achensee.—The oldest hotel goes by the name of "Scholastika," that being the the name of the former landlady. It will be found to be both good and moderate, and the wine and provisions are excellent. From the gallery of the Speisesaal a most beautiful view is obtained of the lake, with the Korspitz on the right, and the Herrenspitz, with its splintered rocks, and the vast pyramid of the Spieljoch, on the left. There are also Hotel Seehof (before reaching the Scholastika), new, and with good accommodation, and Mayer's Hotel, at the upper end of the lake.

Many fine walks may be taken from this end of the lake; the principal excursions are those to the Spieljoch and the Unnutz, 6,800 feet, both of which are short and tolerably easy ascents; for each of them a guide costs from 3 to 3½ florins. Near the summit of the Spieljoch the Edelweiss (*Gnaphalium Leontopodium*) grows in great profusion. The north side of it is bounded by tremendous precipices.

Achenkirchen.—A long and straggling village. Good accommodation here when the lake hotels are full.

At Leiten the valley of the Ampesbach opens to the right; up it there is a path by the Mamolsberg and Schildenstein (5,792 feet) to Bad Kreuth. The fine spire

of rock called the Guffert (about 7,200 feet) is to be seen rising magnificently behind the Unnutz. The road ascends the Achenthal to

Achenwald, where there is a decent little inn. Just beyond here is the Austrian Custom House. Passports required. The road now leaves the valley of the Ache, and ascends the Pass of Achen to the Bavarian Frontier, which is crossed at the Kaiserwacht. From here the road rises rapidly until at the Stuben Alp the summit of the pass, 3,150 feet, is reached. The road then descends to Glashütte, the first Bavarian village, where is a small inn, and Stuben, the Bavarian Custom House.

Next past the Klammbach Fall up the Weissachthal, in an easterly direction, two miles further (crossing the Weissach) to **Wildbad Kreuth**, a large bathing establishment and hotel, belonging to Duke Karl Theodore of Bavaria, in one of the most charming spots in the Bavarian Highlands, 2,620 feet above sea. From the middle of June until the middle of September it is so much frequented, that travellers coming for the night only can often hardly find accommodation. All the prices are fixed by tariff, except the payments for the service, which are heavy, as the claimants are numerous. Letters about rooms should be addressed to the Hausmeister. The prices of rooms vary from 3½ to 18 marks per week, according to position and size; an extra charge per week is made besides for each bed. Prices have lately been considerably raised. The mineral springs contain chiefly iron and sulphur. The excursions are very numerous. Among the best are those to Hohlenstein (2 hours); Gaisalp and Königsalp (4 hours); Planberg (8 hours); Wolfschlucht (2 hours); Schinderberg, a mountain commanding a fine view of the Tyrolese Alps, including the Wilder Kaiser, Watzmann, Gross Glockner, Krimmler, Tauern, Venediger, and the Mountains of the Zillerthal (9 hours); Risser Kogl (9 hours).

Kreuth village and post-house.

Lohbach Fall (path to the right).

Rothach, Pension Scheurer.

(Pedestrians may shorten the distance to Tegernsee by crossing the narrow part of the lake by a ferry-boat from the village of Egern, at the southern extremity of the lake. The road to Egern branches off to the left before Rothach is reached). The Rothach is then crossed to Schweighof, both places being situated at the south-east corner of the Tegernsee, and after passing Leeberg, the omnibus reaches **Tegernsee**. The Post and Guggemoos are the best hotels, but much crowded during the season. In the woods, above Schloss Tegernsee, are many beautiful walks, There are no steamers on the lake, but boats may be had at reasonable rates to several very fine points, as for instance to Weisser, whence the Zeiselbach may be followed up to Freihof. Country inns and restaurants abound. Guides for mountain ascents not needed. Rail to **Gmund (Stat.)**, where the River Mangfall issues out of the lake, **Holzkirchen (Stat.)**, and Munich.

Munich (München). *Hotels*; Vier Jahreszeiten, near the Opera House, and the Max-Joseph Platz; Bayerischer Hof; Hotel d'Angleterre, comfortable; Bellevue; Dom; all first class; Leinfelder; Achatz; Maximilian; Goldner Bär;

Maximilian Emanuel; Rheinischerhof; Augsburger Hof, good second-class; Deutsches Haus; Marienbad.

Cab Fares in Munich—Droschken, or Einspänner (1 horse), 1 to 2 persons, 50pf. per ½ hour; 3 persons, 60pf. Fiaker, or Zweispänner (two horses), 1 to 4 persons, 1 mark per ½ hour; 5 to 6 persons, 1 mark 10pf.; per hour, 3 marks and 3 marks 40pf. There are also special courses, marked on the tariffs in the cabs. Double fare added after night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.), and 10pf. per ½ hour for lamps. Special fares from the station. Telegraph, Bahnhofs Platz. Post, Max-Joseph Platz.

ROUTE 19.

TRENT TO ROVEREDO, MORI, AND RIVA, 28 MILES.

Railway trains four times a day to and from Roveredo and Mori. Rail from Mori to Riva.

Trent (Stat.), see Route 20.

Trent to Roveredo, by railway, 14 miles, passing Calliano half way. The first station is Matarello, then **Calliano**, in the jaws of the pass, the scene of a fierce contest between the French and Austrians. Above the village is the imposing *Castle of Beseno*. Persons proceeding from Botzen or Trent to Verona by Riva see the beauties of the Lago di Garda.

Roveredo (Stat.), in the valley of the Lagarina, as the lower part of the Adige valley is called, has about 11,000 inhabitants, and a considerable trade in fruit and silk. It is one of the most prosperous towns in Tyrol. The principal inn, Corona, is most comfortable. Towering above the town, and conspicuous from every part, is the large Castle, with a singular round tower at one of its corners.

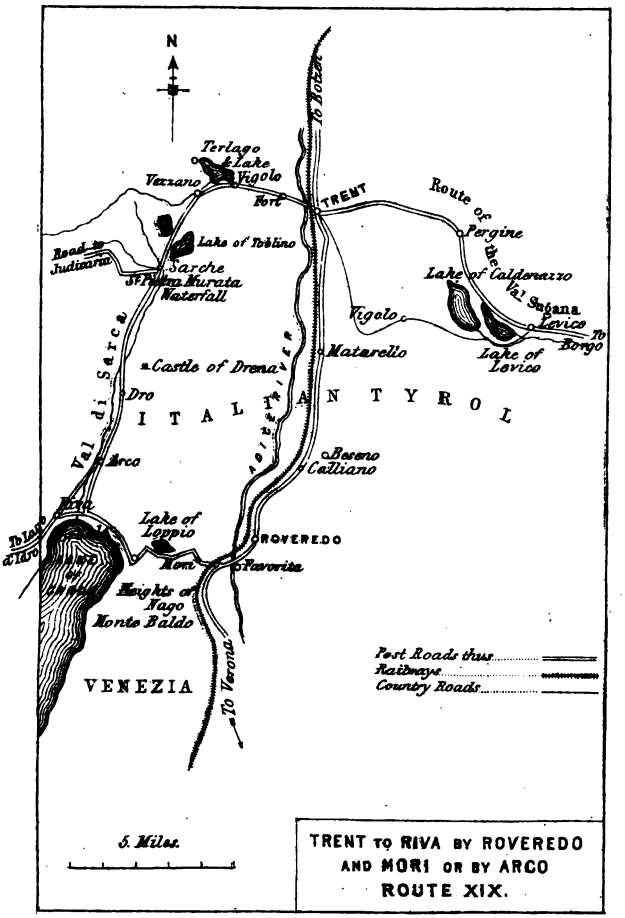
Rail to Riva, on Lago di Garda, by **Mori (Stat.)**, 3 miles below Roveredo, on the right bank of the Adige, among rocks, which suggested the "Stony Sea" of Dante. (**Ala (Stat.)**, on the frontier, is 9 miles further.)

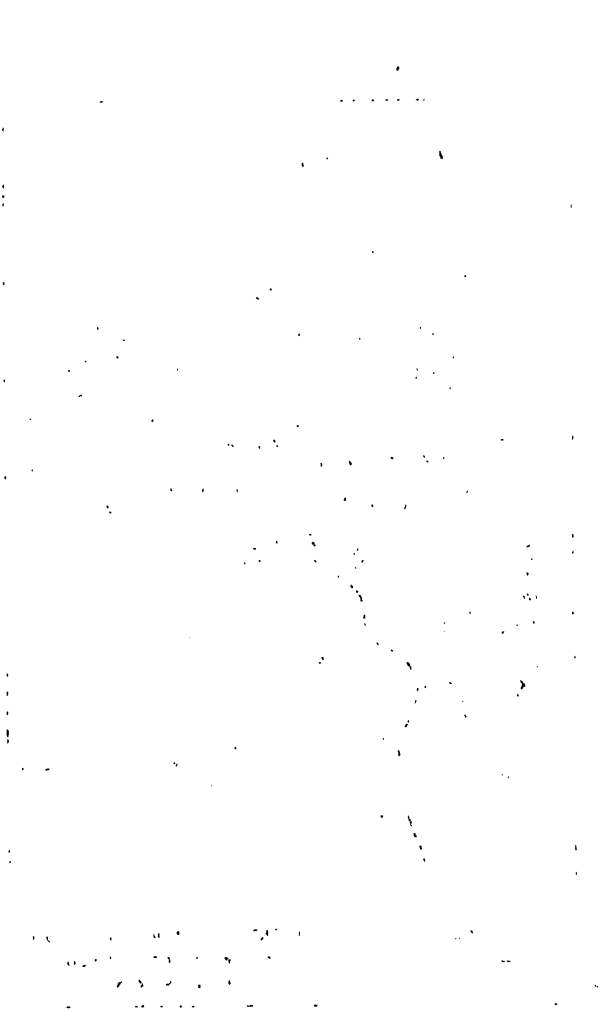
Rail from Mori to Riva (opened 1891), 10¼ miles. The line skirts the little Lake of Loppio, above which the ridge of Nago, 873 feet above the sea, and about 660 feet above the *Lago di Garda*, commands a magnificent view. It then crosses the river Sarca, and in about a mile enters **Riva**, which has a splendid situation. *Hotels:* Hotel du Soleil, facing the lake; Hotel et Pension du Lac; Trafellini; Imperial. In the Parish Church of Riva are some frescoes and other paintings of modern artists. Population, 5,400.

Close to the lake, at the entrance to the town, is the large castle called La Rocca, and above the town another, both built by the family of the Scaligers.

The **Lake of Garda** is about 30 miles long, and about 15 miles broad at its lower end. Starting from Riva, the upper end belongs entirely to Tyrol for the first few miles. At the lower end is the fortress of Peschiera, one of the angles of the once famous Quadrilateral. It is placed at the point where the Mincio flows out of the lake, 8 miles from Verona, and 20 miles from Mantua.

There are steamers from **Riva** to **Peschiera (Stat.)** six times a week, thence by rail to Venice, Verona, Mantua, and Milan (see *Bradshaw's Continental Guide*). Daily to **Desenzano (Stat.)**. Steamers to Peschiera take the left, or Venetian, those to Desenzano the right, or Lombard shore. The last much the finest. After leaving


N
Terlago
Lake
Vigolo
Verzano
Fort
TRENT
Route of
Pergine
the
Lake of Toblino
Road to
Judicaria
Sarche
St. Paolina
Murata
Waterfall
Lake of Calderazzo
Val Sugana
Levico
To
Borgo
Vigolo
Lake of
Levico
Matarello
Castle of Drena
Dro
ITALIAN TYROL
Val di Sarca
Arco
Baseno
Calliano
Riva
Lake of
Loppio
ROVEREDO
Mori
Favorita
Heights of
Nago
Monte Baldo
VENEZIA
To Verona
Post Roads thus
Railways
Country Roads
5 Miles.
TRENT TO RIVA BY ROVEREDO
AND MORI OR BY ARCO
ROUTE XIX.



Riva for Desenzano the steamer skirts tremendous precipices to Limone, the frontier of Tyrol. High on the rocks above the lake is excavated the road to the Lago d'Idro and Iseo.

Tremosine, reached by a steep zigzag path, stands on the very edge of the precipice.

Gardone Riviera, a much frequented resort, with a good hotel.

Salo, a large town in a deep bay. Fine new hotel. At the entrance is a group of islands. Rising above the level plain, at the foot of the lake, is the tower of Solferino, the key of the Austrian position in 1859.

To the right of Desenzano are seen the Cathedral and Towers of Lonato, which gave name to one of Napoleon's battles in Italy. On the opposite shore are the village of Garda and the Heights of Rivoli.

Desenzano—picturesque, but dirty. *Hotels:* Mayer and Posta's Reale. Station on Lombardo-Venetian Railway, half a mile distant.

At **Sermione** *(Sirmio)* are considerable Roman ruins, and an old castle of the Scaligers. On it was the summer residence of the Roman poet, Catullus, who addressed to it his ode, commencing

"Peninsularum, Sirmio, insularumque
Ocelle."

ROUTE 20.

TRENT TO RIVA BY THE SARCATHAL.

Trent (German, *Trient*; Italian, *Trento*), the Latin *Tridentium*, is one of the most interesting old towns imaginable. *Hotels:* Grand Hotel de Trento; Europa; Victoria; de la Ville. It is in a beautiful situation, and has a considerable trade. The number of its inhabitants is upwards of 20,000. It contains 15 churches, among which the Cathedral and the Church of Santa Maria Maggiore (which has a fine organ) are conspicuous. It was in the latter that the *Great Council of Trent* was held for 18 years, commencing in 1545, and ending in 1563. The church contains a picture of this council, which will be unveiled by the sacristan for a consideration. The Dom, or Cathedral, on one side of the principal square, was completed at the beginning of the fifteenth century. It has two cupolas. The principal door is flanked by lions in dark porphyry. The church contains the grave of the Venetian General, Sanseverino, who was slain in an encounter with the people of Trent, at Galliano, in 1487. To the left of the town stands the noble machicolated Castle of Buon Consiglio, formerly the residence of the archbishops, now an Austrian barrack. Over the Adige lies a singular isolated flat-topped rock, which is now fortified by the Austrians, and completely commands the valley up and down. It is commonly called Dos Trento. The street views in Trent are very striking, and thoroughly Italian in appearance. Museum of Roman, &c., antiquities. The town is encircled by fine old walls and towers. Up to 1855, the river Adige used to sweep round its walls in a beautiful double curve, but, unfortunately for lovers of the picturesque, a new course has been cut for the river, and the old wooden bridge which crossed on one side of the tall square brick tower has been pulled down, and its place is partly occupied by the new railway embankment, which crosses the old course of the Adige twice.

Einspänner from Trent to Riva, 9 to 10 florins. Zweispänner, about 15 florins. Stellwagen, daily, in about 6 hours; fare, 2 florins.

[When at Trent it will be well for the traveller to take the opportunity of exploring the route of **Val Sugana** (which leads from Trent to Venice, by way of Bassano), as far as the Lakes of Caldenazzo and Levico. To go to Caldenazzo, by Vigolo, and return by Pergine, will take between 4 and 5 hours. The baths of **Roncegno**, 20 miles from Trent, may be reached from Levico. The road descends the valley of the Brenta to Primolano (38 miles), before reaching which the Italian frontier is passed. From this point the traveller may reach Venice by way of the towns of Bassano and Treviso. From Trent to Bassano, 47 miles. Omnibuses run regularly. Rail from Bassano to Venice.]

The road crosses the new bridge over the new course of the Adige, through the suburb of Pie Castello, passes between the mountain range and the huge isolated rock called Dos Trento, or Verruca, and ascends immediately by a narrow ravine, which terminates about 3 miles from Trent, at a new fort, to the summit of the pass (1,640ft.), and turning south-west gradually descends to Vigolo. Above the village a most superb view of the Lake of Terlago and the magnificent mountain ranges beyond. Monte Gazza, 6,515 feet.

3 miles. Vezzano, with 2 inns.

Toblino. An old castle, standing on a promontory in the lake of the same name. The wine called Vino Santo, sold here, is excellent. The method of rearing silkworms is worth inspecting. The inner court of the castle, surrounded by old wooden galleries, is very fine.

At the village of Ale Sarche, the road to the Giudicaria leaves on the right, ascending through a romantic gorge. The Riva road traverses a rocky scene of desolation, caused by landslips, to St. Pietra Murata, and,

4½ miles, Drò. On the mountain side to the left is the large Castle of Drena.

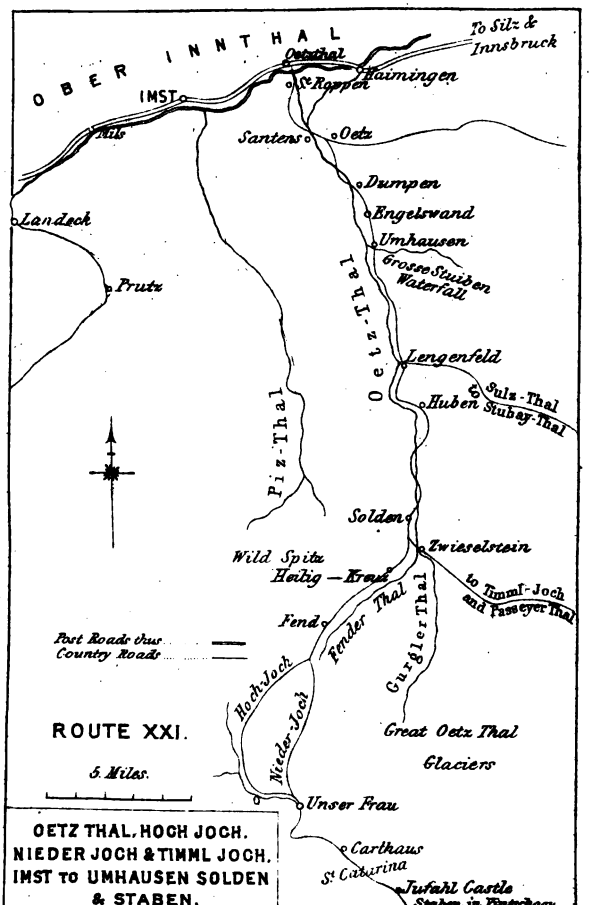
3½ miles. **Arco** (Corona). A large and properous town, with a fine sanitarium for consumptives, and Duke Albrecht's handsome palace. Kurtax for visitors, 2 florins a month.

Riva, 4½ miles, see page 48.

ROUTE 21.

INNSBRUCK TO MERAN *via* THE OETZTHAL BY THE HOCHJOCH OR NIEDERJOCH AND THE SCHNALSERTHAL.

The Oetzthal, for grandeur and variety by far the most interesting valley in the Northern Tyrol, opens into the Oberinnthal between Landeck and Innsbruck. [Those who would like to visit it on foot from Innsbruck may do so by traversing the *Selrainthal*, which opens out below the station of Kematen, 7 miles from Innsbruck. The road lies past Ober-Perfuss to **Selrain** or **Rothenbrunn** (from the colour of the chalybeate spring), 5½ miles from Kematen. At either of these places guides may be procured for the ascent of the Rosskogl. About 1½ hour from Selrain is **Gries**, in the Ober Selrainthal. Here the valley divides. The southern branch is called the *Lisenzerthal*, by which a rather difficult route leads along the Melach by the *Lisenzer Alp*, then under the double-headed Grieskogl (highes


OBER INNTHAL
To Silz & Innsbruck
Ostthal
St. Roppen
Haimingen
IMST
Mils
Santers
Oetz
Dumpen
Engelswand
Umhausen
Grosse Stuiben Waterfall
Landeck
Prutz
Oetz-Thal
Lengenfeld
Sulz-Thal
Huben
Stubay-Thal
Piz-Thal
Solden
Zwieselstein
Wild Spitz
Heilig — Kreuz
to Timml-Joch and Passeyer Thal
Fend
Fender Thal
Gurgler Thal
Post Roads thus
Country Roads
Hoch Joch
Nieder-Joch
ROUTE XXI.
Great Oetz Thal
Glaciers
5 Miles.
Unser Frau
Carthaus
St Catharina
Tufahl Castle
Staben, in Finstrichgau
OETZ THAL, HOCH JOCH.
NIEDER JOCH & TIMML JOCH.
IMST TO UMHAUSEN SOLDEN
& STABEN.



summit, 10,638 feet), down to **Gries**, in the *Sulzthal*, and along the Fischbach to **Lengenfeld** (see below).

Along the other valley, called the *Oberthal*, the path runs by St. Sigmund and Haggenthal over the Kühthei Pass to **Kühthei**, thence through the *Stuibenthal*, past **Ochsengarten**, whence it is 2 hours to **Oetz**, see below.]

The best starting point is the station of **Oetzthal**. Conveyances may be obtained from June to October. The carriage road goes as far as Sölden. Pedestrians can reach the hamlet of Ebene in 1 hour. Fall of the Stuibenbach; just before reaching it a path leads up to a romantic gorge.

In half an hour **Oetz** is reached, the chief place, 2,518 ft. above sea, under the Achenkogl (9,866 ft.), with a good inn, Kassel. A stiff climb of 45 minutes leads to the picturesque Piburgersee. From Oetz, past the falls of the Ache, at the foot of an abrupt precipice, and the village of Tumpen, in 2 hours, to **Umhausen** (3,277 feet), with a good inn. Excursion to the grand Stuiben Fall, 1 hour. Instead of returning to the village, the main road may be reached by a short cut, by keeping on the left bank of the brook, before its entrance into the narrow defile of Maurach, through which rushes the foaming Ache. Past several hamlets to **Lengenfeld** (2 hours direct, or 3 hours by the waterfall). The Sulzthal opens to the left, communicating with the Stubaithal and Innsbruck; guide required.

Passing Huben, **Sölden** (4,600 ft.) is reached, dominated by the majestic ice-covered Nederkogel (10,375 ft.). The carriage road ends here. Saddle-horses or mules may be had. **Zwieselstein** (1 hour). Here the Oetzthal divides into the *Gurglthal* and the *Fenderthal*. From the entrance of the former the Timblerjoch branches off, leading to Meran in 14 hours by the Passeierthal (Route 7). In crossing the pass the signal-posts must be followed; guide advisable in foggy weather.

The right-hand valley leads direct to **Fend** by Heilig-Kreuz in 4 hours. Turning to the left up the Gurglthal, **Obergurgl** (6,238 ft.), amid grand scenery, is reached in 3 hours. Accommodation at the Curé's house. From here in 8 hours over the Ramoljoch (10,500 ft., guide necessary) to Fend. Before reaching the pass an Alpine inn affords shelter and refreshment.

Fend (good inn) lies at the foot of the Thalleispitze; the scenery is not so grand as at Gurgl, but it forms the best centre for magnificent and comparatively easy Alpine and glacier excursions. The Kreuzspitze (often ascended by ladies) is the most to be recommended, lying as it does in the centre of the grandest giants of the Oetzthal. The Alpine Clubs have done much to facilitate many ascents by erecting club-huts. Reliable guides, officially certified, may be had here in great number.

From Fend to Unsere Frau by the **Niederjoch** (9,847 ft.) or the **Hochjoch** (9,515 ft.) Pass in 8 to 10 hours. The latter is the longer by 1 hour, but more interesting and less difficult, and may be traversed by ladies. Guide required; saddle-mules may be had. At the foot of the glacier an inn affords shelter and refreshment. Past Kurzras to **Unsere Frau** (good inns) chief place of the lovely *Schnalserthal*; thence in 5 hours, past

Karthaus, to **Staben** (*Hotel:* Adler), in the Vintschgau; near which is the castle of Juval. From Staben post-road to Meran (Route 4).

The shortest time for the Oetzthal-Schnalserthal route from Innsbruck to Meran is 2 days; taking early train to Oetzthal station, then extra post to Sölden, horse to Fend (omitting Obergurgl). But it is a pity to hurry through such magnificent scenery, as the accommodation will satisfy all reasonable expectations.

ROUTE 22.

ZELL TO MATREI, STERZING, OR BRUNECK, BY THE DUXERTHAL, ZAMSERTHAL, OR ZILLERTHAL.

At **Zell** (see Route 23) a one-horse carriage can be obtained to Mayrhofen, which is distant about 2 stunden from Zell, and placed just below the point where the main valley of the Ziller splits into four branches. The left-hand branch is called the Zillergrund, and has two main branches, one called the Sondergrundthal, which leads to the right, and is 3 stunden to the Pass of the Hörnli, thence to St. Jacob, in the Valley of Taufers or Ahrnthal, and so on to Taufers and Bruneck, a journey of two good days from Zell; the other leading to the Krimmler Tauern. Guides are advisable, but not indispensable.

The second branch of the main valley, called the Stilluppthal, lies between the Ahornspitz and the Tristenspitz, both of which are conspicuous objects in the walk from Zell to Mayrhofen. At the head of the valley, 4 stunden from Mayrhofen, is the base of the Löffelspitz, 11,108 feet. The third branch is the Zamserthal, to the right of the Tristenspitz, the stream issuing from which forms a beautiful cascade, something like Lodore on a large scale, leading in 4 hours to the village of Ginzling; and so over the Pfitscher Joch, 7,300 feet, to the valley of the Pfitsch, by which Sterzing may be reached in one very hard day from Zell. At the head of the Pfitschthal are the glaciers of Stampfi and Furtschagel. The first village is St. Jacob, in that part of the valley called Inner Pfitsch; the next, **Kematten**, the chief place in the valley. From it lead two paths —one to the Brenner, easy and pleasant, over the Schlüsseljoch; the other, longer, but also easy, to Vals and **Muhlbach** (**Stat.**), in the Pusterthal, over the Sandjoch. From the head of the valley of Pfitsch to **Sterzing** (**Stat.**, see page 35) is 7 stunden.

The fourth valley, the Duxer, or Tuxerthal, is on the extreme right, and is separated from the Zamserthal by the Längewand. The way to it crosses the river, and in ¾ stunde reaches the village of Finkenberg, to which there is a considerable climb. The view, looking back from Finkenberg towards the Zillerthal and Mayrhofen, is the finest in the whole valley. Among the mountains included in it, the Ahornspitz, 9,730 feet, is most conspicuous. The road then traverses the Teufelssteg. To the right a path leads over the meadows to a wooden bridge called the Teufels-brück, thrown over the valley 100 feet above the torrent. At 1 stunde from Finkenberg the road crosses to the left bank, and in 2½ hours from Finkenberg reaches the hamlet of Lanersbach. From thence to the village of Hinter Dux is somewhat less than 2 stunden. Opposite the village of Hinter Dux, to the left, is the glacier called "Die Gefrorne

Wand" (the Frozen Wall). From Dux the path ascends the Duxerjoch, 7,618 feet, and then descends into the Schmirnthal, from which there is a path by Schmirn village to Stafflach, on the Brenner road, a little above Steinach, about 7 hours from Hinter Dux. Guide not needed for a practised walker. The traveller may, if he prefer it, pass from the head of Schmirnthal, into the Navisthal, and so to **Matrei (Stat.)**, on the Brenner Road, 13 miles above Innsbruck. (Route 11).

ROUTE 23.

JENBACH TO LEND AND LOFER, BY THE ZILLERTHAL, GERLOS PASS, AND PINZGAU.

The **Zillerthal**, which may be pronounced the most beautiful valley of North Tyrol, opens into the Unter Innthal at Strass, a village on the high road from Innsbruck to Salzburg, and about halfway between Schwaz and Brixlegg. The distance from Strass to Zell is 6 stunden. There is a road from **Jenbach (Stat.)**—see Route 18—which crosses the Inn, and after passing by a private road through the Castle of Rothholz joins the post-road a little above Strass. The spires of the village churches are alternately green and red. At Strass the road turns to the right and reaches,

1 st, the village of Schlitters, at the entrance of the Ochsenthal.

¾ st. **Fugen**, a cheerful village, with good hotels: Post; Stern; Aigner. This is the principal place of the lower Zillerthal, with the château of Count Dönhof. The tolerably easy ascents of the Kellerjoch, 7,633 feet, 5 hours, and the Wiedersberger Horn, 6,970 feet, should not be omitted.

¾ st. **Uderns**, a small village in the district of Zell.

½ st. Ried. The Gerloswand, 7,100 feet, which appears to close the valley to the south, is a conspicuous object. The neighbourhood of Ried has often been devastated and impoverished by the Riederbach, a torrent which enters the Ziller valley near Ried.

¾ st. Aschau, a small village.

1 st. **Zell**, the principal place in the Zillerthal, is beautifully situated in the middle of the valley, nearly opposite the Hainzenberg, and divided into two parts by the Ziller, which is crossed by a rough wooden bridge. In addition to the Hainzenberg, and the steep Gerloswand, Zell is close to the Ahornspitze, 9,730 feet, the Tristenspitze, and the ice-covered Ingent, 9,562 feet. The Parish Church, which has a green spire, was built in 1782, and is handsomely decorated with frescoes. The tower has a slight incline to the south. The best hotels are the Bräu and the Post, on the left bank, and the Welschwirth, Greidererer, and Neuwirth, on the right bank. There is singing and zither playing every evening at the hotels.

The road to Gerlos and the Pinzgau goes to the left from the village, passes the hospital founded by the Emperor Franz Joseph for the aged sick, and ascends the Hainzenberg by steep zigzags to the Chapel of Sta. Maria Rast, and then to the village of Hainzenberg. The road is very rough, but is said to be practicable even for wheeled carriages of the country, though it certainly does not look so. The distance from Zell to Gerlos is 4 stunden. Horses may be procured at Zell to go to the Krimml for 9 florins each. The price

is high and has lately been raised, having formerly been 8 florins. There is an omnibus daily from Jenbach railway station to Zell. A carriage and pair from Jenbach to Zell costs 10 florins, with one florin for driver.

The inns at **Gerlos** (Alpenrose; Kammerlander) are capable of affording a sufficient dinner, but are not luxurious.

Past Gerlos the road still continues to ascend for some distance. It is an indifferently marked track, through vast dark pine forests, and is by no means to be recommended in bad weather—no uncommon visitant of these regions. The Durlasboden is the highest part of the valley, 4,600 feet above sea.

Five miles above Gerlos is the Hollengenbach, the boundary between Tyrol and Salzburg. From the highest point the Höhe Gerlos, or Pinzgauer Höhe, to Ronach, the highest village in the Pinzgau, or valley of the Salzach, is under 2 miles. From near the summit there is a route to Krimml, over the Pinzgauer Platte. Another, over the Plattenkogel, requires a guide. At **Krimml** is the best accommodation in the Pinzgau, and a waterfall, the finest in the Austrian Alps, formed by the Krimmler Ache, which, rising in the glacier of the Krimmler Tauern, descends in three great leaps into the valley. The height of the three leaps is about 1,400 feet—highest fall, 650 feet; in some points finer than any waterfall in Europe. *Inn:* Waldl; room, 70 kreutzers. Guides, dear. It is best to drive from here to Lend.

On the descent from Gerlos to Wald the spray arising from this great waterfall is distinctly seen. There is a tolerable inn near the church at **Wald.** The weather in the upper Pinzgau is very uncertain, and rain is abundant; in fact, as the people there say, "It rains there almost every morning, but is sometimes fine in the evening."

From Krimml to Wald the distance is about 5 miles, and to Mittersill, down the valley, about 14 miles, passing the villages of Neukirchen, Bramberg, and Mühlbach. Near Neukirchen are the Ober and Unter Sulzbach valleys; from the latter can be seen the Gross Venediger, 12,050 feet. The route from Mittersill to **Zell-am-See** (**Stat.**), on the Salzburg-Worgl line, is dreary in the last degree, the whole valley, by constant inundations of the river, having been reduced to a miserable swamp. At about 2 miles from Zell-am-See the roads divide; that to the left leading to Zell-am-See, and that on the right by a causeway across the swamp to

Brück, Taxenbach, and **Lend,** all stations on the new line. The road to Zell-am-See skirts the lake, at the north end of which the town is situated.

[At the junction of the two valleys, on an eminence, stands the large castle of Fischhorn. Below Bruck the scenery begins to improve. The lower valley of the Salzach is called Pongau. At Lend the road joins that leading up to Gastein.]

It is 10 miles from Zell to **Saalfelden** (**Stat.**)—good inns at both places—and 17 from Saalfelden to Lofer. An omnibus runs generally between the latter places. The excellent inn, zur Frohnwies, a single house (near the place where the route to Berchtesgaden diverges to the right), is about half-way between Saalfelden and Lofer. A mile from Frohnwies is the extraordinary chasm called the Seissenberg

Klamm. The way to it is indicated by a sign-post at the side of the road to Berchtesgaden. It is well worthy of a visit, which will not soon be forgotten.

ROUTE 24.

SALZBURG TO GASTEIN.

By rail to Lend; thence by road.

Salzburg (Stat.), one of the most beautiful towns in Austria, is situated on both sides of the Salzach, 1,320 feet above sea. Population, 25,000.

Hotels: Europa, near the station, large and magnificent; Hotel d'Autriche, on the river near the bridge; Goldenes Schiff, in the Residenz Platz; Erzherzog Karl; Hotel Mohr; Traube; and many more of the second class; room, 1 florin, and more, according to position.

Cabs to Salzburg—one-horse cab, station to town, 60 kreutzers; half day, 3 florins 20 kreutzers; a whole day, 6 florins. Two-horse cab, station to town, 1 florin; half a day, 5 florins; a whole day, 9 florins.

Fares to Königsee, 8 to 12 florins for the day. Marienbad and back (stay one hour), 2 or 3 florins. Furstenbrunnen and back, 2 florins 80 kreutzers, and 4 florins. Hellbrunn or Aigen and back, 2 florins, or 3 florins, &c. (all charges included).

Telegraph and Post next door to Guard-house, on the Residenz Platz.

On the south side of the Residenz Platz is the Domkirche, completed in the Italian style in 1628. Opposite to it is the Hof-brunnen, a noble fountain. In the neighbouring square is the statue of Mozart, from the designs of Schwanthaler, of Munich. The house where he was born (Mozart's Geburtshaus) has a *Museum* (50 kr.). In St. Peter's churchyard remark the Margarethen Capelle. The Castle, or Hohen Salzburg, was the seat of the prince-archbishops. Fee for tower, &c., 20kr. The state apartments have been newly decorated. From the summit is a fine view of the Untersberg, the valley of Salzach, and the town of Hallein, and the Chateau of Hellbrunn. The Mönchsberg, the ridge which covers Salzburg on the south side, is laid out in beautiful walks.

In the curious Cemetery of St. Sebastian are the tombs of Paracelsus, the physician, and of Mozart's widow, who survived her husband more than 50 years.

At the Palace of the Mirabele, Joseph Haspinger, the famous old Capuchin leader of the Tyrolese, died in 1858, aged 82.

The exterior of the Franciscan Church is a fine example of German Gothic. The interior is disfigured by alterations. The other objects of interest are the Museum; the Summer Riding School, with three rows of galleries, cut in the rocks of the Mönchsberg; the Neuthor tunnel, cut by order of the Archbishop Sigismund, in 1767, and bearing the inscription

"Te Saxa loquuntur;"

and the Capuziner Kloster; the ascent to which is by covered wooden galleries. Beyond the monastery ascend through the woods to Francisci-Schlössl. On the way to it is a fine view of the city.

Those who wish for a more distant excursion can ascend the Gaisberg, 4,220 feet high, a walk of about 5 miles.

Distance from Salzburg to Berchtesgaden, 16 miles. Tram to Drachenloch, omnibus to Berchtesgaden.

From Salzburg to Gastein there is a good road; but the rail is mostly taken.

Hallein (Stat.) *Hotels:* Vogl's Bad; Aubäck. Here a halt should be made, to explore the salt-mines excavated out of the Dürrnberg, which may also be visited by ladies, under the direction of the guides. They are rather more interesting than salt-mines usually are. About 3 hours are required; entrance, 3 florins, or for a party, 1 florin 50 kr. each.

The traveller ascends the hill behind Hallein, and enters the mine at the top by a horizontal shaft, 500 yards long. When the mine has been fully explored, by sliding down several inclined planes, he will find himself on coming out at the bottom of the hill which he has climbed, and close to the town of Hallein.

Hallein is about 8 miles from Salzburg. From Hallein to Golling the distance is about 9 miles. The situation of **Golling (Stat.)** is most charming, and the *Inns*—Bahnhof, and Alte and Neue Post—are the best to be found in these mountains.

A path crosses the river by a wooden bridge, and leads over the meadows to the Fall of the Schwarzbach, of considerable height and very beautiful form. Finger-posts all the way. The Upper Fall comes out of a cavern in the rock. Lower down is a natural arch of rock. A path has been constructed to the very top of the fall. This fall is generally supposed to be supplied by a stream which issues from the Königssee, near Berchtesgaden, as once when the latter was low, the water ceased to flow over the fall.

At a short distance from Golling, on the way to the Lueg Pass, on the right of the road, are the Oefen, where the Salzach rolls under huge piles of rocks, which have at this point fallen across the stream, covering it in for a great distance. Through chasms in the rocks the river may be seen raging at a great depth below. A finger-post stands at the side of the road, directing to the Oefen. From the Oefen the road descends into the depths of the Lueg Pass, a most romantic defile, protected at its entrance by two small forts built on the precipices flanking it.

The Lueg defile lies between the Hohe Göll on the right, and the Tännen Gebirge on the left, the precipices of each of which are nearly perpendicular. About 9 miles from Golling, the Castle of Werfen, or Hohenwerfen, comes in sight. One mile further is the village of **Werfen (Stat.)**. The view looking back upon the mountains which flank the Lueg is exceedingly grand. About 4 miles from Werfen is **Bischofshofen (Stat.)**, a junction for the railway from Lietzen, Leoben, &c. (coming from Vienna). The next station is **St. Johann im Pongau.** The inns here are numerous and well appointed, and are much better than those at Lend. From here is a very fine view of the valley of the Salzach and of the Tennengebirge, 7,905 feet high. At **Lend (Stat.)**—*Inns:* Stranbinger; Post—the road from Mittersill by Taxenbach joins the road to Gastein (see Route 23). At the entrance of Lend, the Ache, which descends from the valley of Gastein, makes a picturesque leap over a ledge of rock. Lend lies in the Rauris valley, which is here joined by the valley of Gastein, and the Salzach, at Pongau. The road to Gastein now leaves the Rauris

valley, turns sharply to the left, and begins to ascend almost immediately. At about 4 miles distance from Lend it reaches the singular ravine called the Klamm, where the defile is so narrow and steep, that the road is quite hemmed in on each side; in addition, it has often been swept by avalanches. On emerging from the Klamm, the valley widens, and becomes more pastoral in its character. Thirteen miles from Lend is **Hof Gastein**, where travellers can generally get accommodation, if the hotels of **Wildbad Gastein**, 5 miles further on, are full. *Hotels* at Hof Gastein: Moser's; Müller. At Wildbad: Straubinger; Badeschloss; many others (see page 43).

The road over the Mallnitzer, or, as it is also called, the Nassfelder Tauern, leads from Gastein to Ober-Vellach, in the Möllthal. The road is practicable for saddle-horses. Thence it is a journey of 2¼ hours to Nassfeld, or the Swampy Field, from which the pass derives one of its names. At the top, 7,920 feet (2½ hours), there is a Tauernhaus, affording, like that on the Rauris Pass (page 43), rough but acceptable accommodation.

The descent to **Mallnitz**, the first village on this side of Kärnthern (Carinthia), takes 2½ hours. Thence a rough carriage road leads in 2 hours more to Ober-Vellach, whence the traveller may either descend to Villach, on the Drave, or if bound for the Southern Tyrol may ascend the valley to **Winklern** (excellent inns, see page 42), and thence cross the ridge called the Iselsberg to **Lienz**, higher up the same river.

ROUTE 25.

SALZBURG TO BERCHTESGADEN, AND EXCURSIONS IN ITS NEIGHBOURHOOD.

The distance from **Salzburg** (Route 24) to Berchtesgaden is 5¾ stunden=3 German miles.

Steam tramway to the Drachenloch, on the frontier, thence to Berchtesgaden. Omnibus in summer direct from Salzburg to Konigssee.

The tram line passes through the suburb of Nonnthal, and crosses the valley to Groedig and St. Leonhard.

Just before reaching the frontier of Bavaria it enters the defile of the Konigsseer Ache, between the Untersberg and a spur of the Hohe Göll.

Bavarian Frontier, called the Hangende Stein. Austrian and Bavarian custom-houses.

Schellenberg—*Hotels:* Zum Untersberg; Forelle.

Almbach Klamm, a narrow ravine, worth a visit. Rocks 600 to 900 feet high.

The Little and Great Watzmann, the latter 8,990 feet, come in sight.

Berchtesgaden. — *Hotels:* Bellevue; Post, &c.

There are plenty of private lodgings, in some of which meals are furnished at a fixed price. In summer the place is often so full that visitors have difficulty in finding sleeping accommodation. The best situated Pensions are Federmann's, on the Reichenhaller Strasse; and Geiger's, in a most beautiful situation, overlooking the Hinter See Ache, the Watzmann, and the Hochkalter.

The greatest attraction at Berchtesgaden is the beautiful **Königssee**, about 4½ miles from the town, and which may be reached either by the carriage road or by a path leading from the salt-works by the bank of the river (Ache).

The lake is about 6 miles long, and from ½ to 1¼ mile wide. Prices of boats are fixed by tariff. *Inns:* Gasthaus zum Königssee, on the borders of the lake; and the Schiffimeister's.

A steep and difficult path passes along the left shore of the lake to the Sallet Alp and the Obersee. About half-way there is a ferry across the lake to St. Bartholomä. The Watzmann rises boldly from the right shore, the peak of the Kleine Watzmann towering above St. Bartholomä. St. Bartholomä to the Eiskapelle, a glacier, 2 stunden.

To the Funtensee Tauern, and the Steinerne Meer, 5 stunden. These are somewhat fatiguing.

From the head of the Königssee to the Obersee will take a quarter of an hour. The Obersee is a small green lake amidst grand scenery.

From Berchtesgaden to Frohnwies, on the road from Lofer to Saalfelden (p. 54), is 17 miles. Carriages cost 12 florins. The road descends into the valley of the Hinter See Ache, passes the Wimbach Klamm, lying between the Hochkalter and the Watzmann, and reaches,

6½ miles, Ramsau (good inn, frequented by artists), at the foot of the Hochkalter, 8,595 feet.

7½ miles. Road to the Taubensee and Reichenhall diverges to the right.

9½ miles. **Hintersee**, on the lake of the same name (a good little inn).

The road now passes under the magnificent shattered peaks of the Mühlsturzhorn, 7,470 feet, and reaches,

12½ miles, Hirschbühel, on the Austrian frontier, with a good inn and excellent wine.

15½ miles. On the right of the road, a sign-post indicates the way to the extraordinary ravine called the Seissenberg Klamm; where the Weissbach has cut its way in a deep chasm through fallen rocks.

17 miles. **Frohnwies**—where good quarters may be obtained at the inn.

The peak of the Greater Watzmann may be ascended with guide from Berchtesgaden. The ascent of the Little Watzmann is very difficult, and rarely attempted.

From Berchtesgaden to the Steinerne Meer and Saalfelden is a difficult day's journey, as follows—Drive to the Königssee, boat to St. Bartholomä, thence to Funtensee by a steep path, ascend Funtensee Tauern, and cross the dreary and waterless desert of the Steinerne Meer. A Guide is indispensable.

ROUTE 26.

Salzburg to Ischl, Hallstadt, and Gosau—the Salzkammergut.

From Salzburg to Ischl is about 33 miles. Omnibus to St. Gilgen; Steamer to Strobl; Post-omnibus to Ischl, 9 to 10 hours.

The road from **Salzburg** (see Route 24) ascends steeply, and after 10 miles reaches the post station of Hof.

12 miles. **Fuschl See**, a lake about 3½ miles long. The Schafberg, with the inn on its summit, comes in sight. It may be ascended in 3½ hours from St. Wolfgang

(see below), and commands a magnificent view.

15 miles. Fuschl.

After passing a defile a splendid view of the Woolfang, or Aber See, is obtained, with the village of St. Gilgen in the foreground.

18 miles. **St. Gilgen.** *Inn:* Post; not bad. The village is beautifully situated on the lake. Steamers to **St. Wolfgang**, on the left shore, and Strobl, at the lower end of the lake. The carriage road to Ischl keeps to the right shore.

18½ miles. Lug. A few picturesque houses.

The road skirts the lake (which on this side is very shallow) for 2 miles, and then leaves it, passing behind a long promontory, which almost divides the lake into two parts.

Opposite are the fine perpendicular precipices of the Schafberg.

27 miles. Strobl. Here the road to **St. Wolfgang** diverges to the left.

There is nothing remarkable between this and

Ischl, 33½ miles. *Hotels:* Kaiserin Elizabeth, the best; Post; Goldnes Kreuz; Stern; Krone, &c. It is most beautifully situated, 1,500 feet above the sea, and is now the most fashionable watering place of Austria. Population, 4,600. The Emperor has a large palace here. There is a Kursalon, and a theatre in the season, when Ischl is much resorted to by the Austrian nobility, as well as by the Emperor. Visitors' and music tax, 6 to 8 florins; under six days, half these charges. Walks in every direction to the neighbouring heights. The other excursions are numerous and delightful.

The most interesting *Excursions* are

(1) *To Gosau and its Lakes*, which will require one long day; but it is better to go to Gosau the first day, sleep there, either at the little inn, Beim Brandwirth or Beim Schmied, and return the next day. The first village on the road is **Lauffen**, on the Traun, 2 miles from Ischl.

4 miles. Goisern.

Steg, on the Lake of Hallstadt, from which there is a steamer to Gosau-Mühle and Hallstadt many times daily in about half an hour.

6½ miles. Gosau-Mühle.

At Gosau-Mühle the road turns up the ravine to the right, and leaves the lake.

7¼ miles. Gosau-Zwang. A lofty aqueduct (Soolenleitung), which conveys the brine from the salt-mines.

Gosau, 12 miles. Inns: Beim Brandwirth, good; Kirchenwirth.

Three miles further on is the forge of the Gosau Schmied, a little inn, where beds and good fare may be obtained. The *Schwartzreiters* of the Vorder See are not to be despised. Ladies had better sleep at the Brandwirth, as the rooms of the Schmied are rather rough. From the Schmied to the Vorder Gosau See is an hour's walk. The lake is 1½ mile long, and is hardly to be surpassed for grandeur of scenery.

A footpath to the right leads along the lake in 2 hours to the Hinter Gosau See, a deep green lake lying directly under the precipices of the Thorstein.

If the weather is fine, it will be well for the traveller to ascend to the Zwieselalp, 2¼ hours' walk from the Schmied. The view thence is splendid, including the Hohe Göll, the Dachstein, Watzmann,

Ewige Schnee, and Gross Glockner. From the Zweiselalp to Abtenau in 3 hours; path marked by guide-posts.

[From Gosau to Abtenau, by the Pass Gschütt, 4 hours to walk, 3 hours by Einspänner; road very hilly.

2½ miles. Russbachsag village. Ascent (easy) of the Gamsfeld, 6,640 feet.

13 miles. **Abtenau** (*Inns:* Post and Ochs) is situated on an elevated plateau, at the head of the Lammerthal. A fine view of the Tennengebirge is obtained from the village. Schwarzbach Falls, worth visiting.

From Abtenau to Golling, by the Lammerthal, is a distance of 11 miles. The forms of the Tennengebirge, to the left of the road, are very picturesque all the way to Golling. Diligence road.

13 miles. **Golling.** *Inns:* Alte and Neue Post, good. See page 56.]

(2) *Ischl to Ebensee*, on the Traunsee, 3 hours. By rail, ½ hour.

Thence by steamer to **Gmunden (Stat.)**, population, 6,500. 1 hour. *Hotels:* Belle Vue; Austria; Goldner Brunnen.

Falls of the Traun, 3 hours. Station: Traunfall. The Traun See is about 8 miles long, and nearly 2 wide. It forms two basins, that of Ebensee being severe in character, like a Scotch loch, and the basin of Gmunden smiling and graceful. Above it rises the Traunstein. Hence to **Schwanenstadt (Stat.)**, on the Kaiserin Elizabeth Railway, in 1¾ hour; and from thence to Linz, by train, about 1 hour.

(3) *By Lauffen and Goisern to Steg*, thence

Steamer to **Hallstadt.**

Hallstadt (population 1,200). *Hotels:* Seeauer; Bellevue. On the banks of the Hallstädter See, which is 5 miles long. Its waters are of a dark hue, and as it is surrounded by high mountains, such as the Dachstein (9,830 feet) and Thorstein (9,665 feet), it has rather a severe aspect. There are numerous charming excursions near Hallstadt, such as to **Saint Wolfgang** (*Hotels:* Hirsch; Weisses Ross), with the ascent of the Schafberg (3¾ hours up), commanding one of the finest panoramic views in Germany. Visit the Kessel and Hirschbrunn. Return to Steg and Ischl on the same day. A rail from Ischl to Hallstadt, thence to Aussee, and continued to Lietzen, &c., has been made, and the traveller is now enabled to economise time and see more points of interest, but the road is still the best way.

(4) *Aussee, by carriage.* At **Aussee** the hotels are Hackl; Erzherzog Franz Carl; Erzherzog Johann; and Sonne. The town stands on the Traun, has very large salt-works, yielding 500 quintals of salt per day.

The ascent of the Drachenstein may be made from Aussee; and the Lakes of Alt-Aussee, Grundlsee, Toplitzsee, and Kammersee may also be visited.

(5) *To St. Wolfgang.* Ascend the Schafberg, and sleep there. There is an inn on the top; good, but somewhat dear. Overcoat necessary. The ascent is easy, and is rarely omitted.

The **Salzkammergut**, the Austrian Switzerland, has 18,000 inhabitants, and an area of about 120 square miles. It contains many charming lakes, rich in fish, and requires 9 to 10 days to be properly explored.

ROUTE 27.

FROM MUNICH TO INNSBRUCK, BY PARTENKIRCHEN.

The distance from Munich to Innsbruck by this route is a trifle more than 90 English miles.

There is a railway from **Munich (Stat.)**, past Starnberg, on the Würm See, thence 16 miles to **Weilheim (Stat.)**, whence a short line of 13 miles leads to **Murnau.**

From Murnau to **Oberammergau** and **Garmisch-Partenkirchen**, 15½ miles. At both these places there is good but rough accommodation in the hotels, and private lodgings can be obtained.

The excursions from Partenkirchen are very numerous. Among them are those to the Eibsee, a small lake, most picturesquely situated under the precipices of the Zugspitz, 9,716 feet; and the ascent of the Zugspitz itself only to be attempted by practised mountaineers.

Omnibus twice a day to **Mittewald**, 12 miles, the last village in Bavaria, lying close to the Karwändlspitz, 8,259 feet. Post-omnibus to Zirl (15 miles), through Scharnitz, and the defile of the same name, and Seefeld to **Innsbruck.**

At **Zirl**, the road joins Route 2 (see page 18).

ROUTE 28.

AUGSBURG TO FÜSSEN, REUTTE, LERMOOS, AND IMST.

Take the railway from Augsburg to **Buchloe,**

Biessenhofen (about 4 miles beyond the old town of Kaufbeuren), and **Oberdorf**, which is the nearest station to Füssen. There is a diligence daily from Oberdorf to Füssen. The road to Füssen lies over an uninteresting country, abounding in peat for many miles. At **Stotten**, a small *Inn:* Post. There is a grand view of the mountains and the Castle of Hohenschwangau, before reaching

Füssen (*Inns:* Mohr; Post), an old Roman town *(Fauces Juliæ);* above it towers the old Castle of the Bishops of Augsburg, built in 1322; near it the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mang, and the Church of St. Magnus. It is worth while to ascend the Calvarienberg for the view. The *Castle of Hohenschwangau*, which belongs to the King of Bavaria, stands on a lofty wooded hill, and may be reached in about one hour from Füssen. The road to Reutte crosses the Lech, and after passing a waterfall, reaches the Tyrolese frontier, about one mile from Füssen.

Reutte (*Inns:* Post, Zum Hirschen) lies in a plain surrounded by very high mountains. To the west of the village is the *Gacht Pass*, leading to Kempten, past the Gachtspitz.

To the south of the village are the ruins of the picturesque *Castle of Ehrenberg* (destroyed by the French in 1800), which in 1552 detained Maurice of Saxony long enough to enable Charles V. to escape over the Brenner from Innsbruck. The new road passes above the *Ehrenberger Klause*, and rises for about a mile and then descends to *Heiterwang*, near the lake of the same name, visible to the left. It is 9 miles from Reutte to

Lermoos (*Inns:* Post; Drei Mohren). High above the village to the north are the precipices of the Wetterstein-Gebirge and the Zugspitz. The distance to *Nassareit* is about 11½ miles by a road

which is most beautiful all the way. After leaving Lermoos, and winding for a while among pine-covered hillocks, it reaches the beautiful little lake called the Weissensee. Seven miles from Lermoos the top of the pass called *Auf der Fern* is reached. After passing the small inn, the new road, constructed in 1856, begins immediately to descend the mountain side in long zigzags. Deep in the valley, and nearly surrounded by a small green lake, are the ruins of *Sigmundsburg*. The road passes the ruins of the Castle of Fernstein, the former key of the pass, on the old road.

Nassereit. *Inns:* Post; Platzwirth. (See page 18.)

From Nassereit to Imst the distance is 9 miles. The road lies down the Gurglthal (See Route 2), and descends the whole distance. The Tschürgant is a grand object in front.

Imst. *Inns:* Post; Lamm; Sonne. From here it is 1½ mile, past Brennbichl, to the station of Imst (page 18).

HEIGHTS OF MOUNTAINS, PASSES, GLACIERS, AND PLACES, IN TYROL AND VORARLBERG.

M. Signifies Mountain. | G. Signifies Glacier.
P. „ Pass. | L. „ Lake.
T. „ Town. | C. „ Castle.
V. „ Village.

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Achensee L	Near Jenbach, Innthal	3,066
Ahornspitz M	Zillerthal, South of Zell	9,731
Ala V	Adige Valley, Ital. Tyrol	497
Ambras C	Near Innsbruck	2,096
Ankogl M	Gastein	10,674
Antholz V		4,286
Anton St. V	Stanzerthal, Arlberg	4,270
Arco V	Valley of Sarca, Ital. Tyrol	301
Arlberg P		5,902
Atzwang V	Near Botzen	1,452
Baldo M (Monte Maggiore)	Lago di Garda	7,212
Barwies V	Near Nassereit	2,693
Bassano T	Route of Val Sugana, Venetia	395
Belluno T		1,256
Berchtesgaden	Bavaria	1,987
Bludenz V	Vorarlberg	1,695
Bodensee, or Lake of Constanz		1,212
Borgo di Val Sugana V	Val Sugana	1,230
Bormio, Baths of V	Valteline	4,395
Botzen T	Valley of Eisak	859
Branzoll V	Adige Valley	769
Brenner P		4,588
Brenner, Lake of	Brenner Pass	4,303
Brixen T	Do.	1,934
Brixlegg Station	Unter Innthal	1,672
Bruneck T	Pusterthal	2,685
Caldenazzo, Lake of	Near Trent	1,410
Calliano V	Valley of Adige	608
Catarina Santa	Church, near Hafling, above Meran	4,063
Catarina Santa V	Near Bormio	5,457
Cembra V	Cembrathal	2,186
Christberg M	Above Dalaas, Arlberg	4,875
Christoph St.	Do.	5,223
Cles V	Valley of Non	2,293
Coire T	Switzerland	1,890
Como Lake	Lombardy	699
Cortina V	Valley of Ampezzo	4,048
Cristallo, Monte	Cortina	10,644
Dachstein M	Salzkammergut	9,845
Dalaas V	Arlberg, Klosterthal	2,643
Donisberg C	Near Naturns, Vintschgau	1,741

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Dornbirn V	Vorarlberg	1,275
Drusus Thor P	Between Valley of Montafon and the Prättigau	7,220
Dumpen V	Oetzthal	2,876
Durnholz V	Sarnthal, Route 8	5,203
Duxerjoch P	From Dux to Schmirn	7,618
Ebnit V	Near Hohenems, Vorarlberg	4,110
Ellmau St. V	Post Station between Innsbruck and Salsburg	2,564
Eppan	Village near Botzen	1,345
Eppan Hoch	Castle near Botzen	2,360
Eyrs V	Vintschgau	2,953
Fend V	Oetzthal	6,205
Feuchten V	Kaunserthal, near Pruts	4,325
Finstermünz P	Ober Innthal	3,720
Flirsch	Stanzerthal	3,770
Fondo V	Valley of Non	3,277
Franzensfeste	Fortress on Brenner	2,418
Franzenshöhe P	Stelvio	7,200
Gaisberg	Brixenthal, North Tyrol	4,260
Gallenkirch V	Valley of Montafon	2,394
Gampen P	From Ultenthal to Valley of Non	5,160
Garda L	Ital. Tyrol	201
Gaschurn V	Valley of Montafon	3,121
Gastein Wildbad	Salzburg	3,430
Gerlos Pass	From Zell to Wald	4,717
Gertrud St. V	Ultenthal	4,949
Gertrud St. V	Suldenthal	6,055
Glockenthurm M	Kaunserthal	10,997
Glurns T	Vintschgau	3,176
Gossensass V	Brenner Pass	3,520
Greifenstein C	Near Botzen	2,445
Grödnerjoch P	Between Grödnerthal and Gaderthal	7,042
Gross Glockner M	Above Heiligenblut, Carinthia	12,455
Gross Venediger M	Windisch-Matrei	12,053
Habichtspitze M	Valley of Stubai	10,746
Hafling V	Near Meran	4,092
Haide, St. Valentin Auf der	Vintschgau	4,695
Heiligenblut V	Carinthia	4,264
Heiligwasser	Near Innsbruck	4,020
Hinter Dux V	Zillerthal	4,839
Hocheder Spitz M	South of Zelfs, Ober Innthal	9,152
Hohe Salve	Worgl	5,985
Hörndl P	From Zillerthal to Ahrnthal	8,366
Imst Markt	Ober Innthal	2,696
Innichen Markt	Drau Valley	3,701
Innsbruck T	Capital of Tyrol	1,882
Kaltern T	Near Botzen	1,380
Karthaus V	Schnalserthal	4,793
Karwändl Spitz		8,289
Kasern V	Ahrnthal	5,300
Kastelruth	Above Valley of Eisak	3,399

Name.	Situation.	Elevation in feet.
Kitzbühel V	Valley of Eisak	2,414
Klausen V	Hill of the Ritten, Botzen	1,694
Klobenstein V	Klosterthal	3,955
Klosterle V	Valley of Eisak	3,480
Kollman V	Suldenthal	1,716
Königsspitze M	Sarnthal	12,148
Kreuz Joch P	From Krimml to Ahrnthal	6,945
Krimmler Tauern P	Unter Innthal	9,071
Kufstein T		1,600
Laas V	Vintschgau	2,850
Laaserspitz M	Do.	10,827
Lana V	Ultenthal	1,381
Landeck V	Ober Innthal	2,640
Latsch V	Vintschgau	2,110
Lebenberg C	Near Meran	1,860
Lengenfeld	Oetzthal	3,866
Lengmoos V	Above Botzen	3,796
Leonard St.	Passeyerthal	2,388
Levico	Near Trent	1,657
Lofer V		2,055
Loppio, Lake of	Near Mori, Adige Valley	660
Lorenzen St.	Pusterthal	2,636
Maderer (The Hoch)	Valley of Montafon, East of Gallenkirch	9,255
Mals Markt	Vintschgau	3,370
Maria Santa	Stelvio Pass	8,153
Maria Santa V	Münsterthal	4,519
Marmolata M	Cortina	(doubtful) 10,510
Martinswand, the Cavern at	Ober Innthal	2,750
Matrei Markt	Brenner Pass	3,391
Mendola P		4,964
Meran T		1,114
Mezzo Lombardo V	Valley of Non	865
Mittersill V	Pinzgau	2,542
Mittewald V	Eisak Valley	2,531
Mittewald V	Drave Valley	2,950
Nago M (Monte Baldo)	Lago di Garda	6,815
Nassereit V	Ober Innthal	2,777
Nauders	Finstermünz	4,356
Niederndorf V	Pusterthal	3,784
Obergurgl V	Oetzthal	6,238
Oetz V	Oetzthal	2,518
Ortlerspitz M		12,814
Paul St. V	Lavanthal (Drave)	1,300
Pejo V	Valley of Sole	4,450
Pergine V	Near Trent	1,583
Plangaross V	Pizthal, near Oetzthal	5,464
Rabbi, Baths of	Valley of Sole	4,035
Rabbi, Pass of (Kirchberger Joch)	From Valley of Sole into the Ultenthal	8,134
Reichenhall T	Bavaria	1,528

Name.	Situation.	Elevation. in feet.
Reichenspitz M	Gerlos	10,866
Remspitze M	Matschthal, Vintschgau	10,512
Reschen Scheideck	Vintschgau	4,596
Riva T	Lake of Garda	230
Rosskogl M	Selrainthal	8,660
Rothewand M	North of Dalaas	8,842
Roveredo T	Adige Valley	679
Runkelstein C	Sarnthal	1,410
Saalfelden V	Near Berchtesgaden	2,476
Salzburg T		1,291
Sarnerscharte M	Near Botzen	8,255
Schlern, The M	Near Botzen	8,405
Schönberg, Ober V	Near Innsbruck	3,271
Schönna C	Passeyerthal	1,900
Schrotterhorn M	Sulden	11,150
Schwarzerberger Joch	Stubaithal	10,094
Sentis M	Switzerland	8,215
Sölden V	Oetzthal	4,442
Solstein M	Near Innsbruck	8,649
Sondrio T	Valteline	1,100
Steinach V	Brenner	3,651
Stelvio Pass		9,177
Strub P	Between Tyrol and Salzburg	2,255
Sulden Glacier	Suldenthal	about 6,300
Suldenspitze M	Suldenthal	11,105
Taufers V	Ahrenthal	2,835
Tegernsee V	Bavarian Alps	2,400
Tirol, Castle of	Near Meran	2,100
Toblach V	Pusterthal	3,843
Toblino, Lake of	Near Trent	704
Tofana Monte	Cortina	10,724
Tonale P	Valley of Sole	6,483
Trafoi V	Stelvio	5,079
Trostburg C	Near Kollman, Valley of Eisak	2,040
Tschirgant M	Near Imst	7,545
Ulrich St. V	Grödnerthal	4,058
Umbrail M	Near Bormio	9,954
Umhausen V	Oetzthal	3,399
Unnutz M	Achensee	6,790
Unser Frau V	Schnalserthal	4,760
Venedigerspitz M	Windisch Matrei	12,053
Villach	Near Klagenfurt	1,665
Vorderjoch	Near Immenstadt	3,770
Weisskuge M	Oetzthal	12,370
Wildspitz M	Pfathal	12,390
Windisch Matrei V		3,237
Zeinis P	From Montafon to Passauerthal	6,162
Zell V	Zillerthal	1,850
Zirl V	Ober Innthal	2,039
ugspitz M	Bavarian Frontier	9,716

A LIST OF PLANTS

TO BE FOUND AT VARIOUS PLACES IN THE TYROL IN JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER.

Achillea moschata.....Stelvio.
„ tanacetifolia
„ tomentosa..... Spronserthal.
Aconitum lycoctonum Landeck.
„ napellus.....
Adenostylus albifrons Trafoi.
Adiantum capillus Veneris
Ajuga Genevensis
„ pyramidalis.....
Alchemilla alpina
„ pubescens
Allosurus crispus
Andropogon Ischmæmum.....
Anemone pulsatilla Meran.
„ sulphurea Trafoi.
Artemisia lanata
Aspidium lonchitis Innsbruck.
Asplenium adiantum nigrum
„ Ruta Muraria
„ septentrionale
„ trichomanes
„ viride
Aster amellus.....
Astrantia major Landeck.
Bidens bipinnata Botzen.
Calamintha grandiflora
„ officinalis
Campanula carnica.....
„ cæspitosa
„ pusilla
„ Bononiensis.....
„ rhomboidalis.....
„ latifolia.....
„ trachelium
„ morettiana
„ Raineri
„ glomerata
„ barbata
Carex incurva
„ chordorhiza.....
„ fœtida.....
„ axillaris
„ microstachya
Carex Vahlii
„ Gaudiniana.....
Cerastium alpinum Trafoi.
Cicendia filiformis.....
Chelidonium majus
Chrysanthemum alpinum Trafoi.
„ montanum..... Passeyer.
Cochlearia brevicaulis
Colutea arborescens
Coronilla varia
Cuscuta monogynia
Cyclamen Europæum Trent.
Cystopteris fragilis.....
„ montanum
Cytisus nigricans
„ austriacus
Dianthus armeria
„ caryophyllus.....
„ monspessulanus
„ silvestris
„ plumarius.....
„ superbus
Doronicum cordifolium.....Trafoi.
Echium Italicum.....
Epilobium Dodonæi
„ montanum
Erythræa centaureum
Euphrasia minima
Euphorbia esula
„ saxatilis
Eupatorium cannabinum.....
Filago Germanica.....Lengmoos.
„ minima
Galeopsis versicolor
„ pubescens
Galium saxatile.....
„ pumilum
„ Parisiense.....
Onaphallum carpaticum.....
„ leontopodium Achenase.
„ luteo-album
„ silvaticum
„ uliginosum

Geum montanum Trafoi.
„ inclinatum
„ reptans
Geranium pratense
„ sanguineum
Gentiana ciliata.....Mals.
„ acaulis
„ asclepiadea Trafoi.
„ imbricata
„ prostrata
„ utricolosa
„ campestris
„ obtusifolia.....
„ tenella
Globularia nudicaulis
Gratiola officinalis.....
Gypsophila repens.....
Hedysarum obscurum Finstermünz.
Helichrysum arenarium Passeyer.
Helianthemum oelandicum
Inula conyza.....
„ ensifolia
Lathyrus platyphyllus
Linaria alpina Stelvio.
Linosyris vulgare
Malva moschata
„ silvestris.....
Melilotus alba
„ cærulea.....
„ officinalis
Oenanthe peucedanifolia
Onobrychis sativa.....
Ononis spinosa.....
„ natrix
Opuntia vulgaris
Oxalis corniculata.....
Parnassia palustris
Phragmites communis
Phyteuma Scheuchzeri.....
„ pauciflorum
„ Michelli
Polemonium cœruleum
Polygala amara
Polygonum viviparum
Polypodium alpestris
„ dryopteris.....
Potentilla argentea
„ inclinata.....
„ hirta
„ nivea
„ minima
„ aurea
„ alpestris
„ clusiana
„ caulescens

Prunella grandiflora
„ alba.....
Pyrola rotundifolia
„ Media
Ranunculus lanuginosus Trafoi.
„ glacialis.....
„ alpestris.....
„ crenatus.....
Rhinanthus alpinus
Salvia glutinosa.....
Sagina laxoides
Sagina glabra
Saponaria officinalis
„ ocymoides
Saxifraga elatior
„ cæsia.....
„ stellaris.....
„ hirculus
„ tenella
„ rotundifolia
„ azoides
„ muscoides.....
„ nivalis
Sedum album
„ amoium.....
„ dasyphyllum
„ acre
„ repens
„ reflexum
Selaginella Helvetica
Stellaria cerastoides
Silene inflata.....
„ pumilis
„ rupestris
„ alpestris
„ nutans
Stachys alpina
Teucrium montanum
„ rotundifolium
Trifolium alpinum.....
„ cæspitosum
„ procumbens
Trollius Europæus
Tunica saxifraga
Verbascum thapsiforme
„ nigrum
„ montanum.....
Veronica spicata
„ alpina.....
„ saxatilis
„ fraticulosa
Viola alpina
„ tricolor.....
„ hirta.....

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE



IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

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This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."

From SYMES & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla. *Jan.* 5, 1880.

To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

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Lo-7

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HOTEL DU DRAGON D'OR.

CARL ROMMEL, Proprietor.

THIS large and well-known Establishment, close to the Kursaal, and opposite the principal Bath Houses, has an excellent reputation for its general comfort, cleanliness, superior accommodation, and very moderate charges. The Proprietor lived several years in England. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Carriages at the Hotel. Arrangements in the Winter season from the 1st October.

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VICTORIA HOTEL,

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. New palatial building, facing the Central Railway Station, centre of the City, 2 minutes from the Royal Palace and the Exchange. The finest position of Amsterdam. The only fire-proof Hotel of Amsterdam. Every modern comfort. Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift. Handsome large Public Halls. Arrangements and Pension. Charges moderate. Sanitary arrangements perfect. **EMIL KAUFFMANN, Manager.**

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FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, nearest to the CONVERSATION HOUSE and NEW VAPOUR-BATHS (Fredericsbaths).

Now surrounded by its own beautiful Park.

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With Dependence "BEAU-SEJOUR."

Open all the year.
Charges strictly moderate.
Special arrangements for a prolonged stay.
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HYDRAULIC LIFT IN BOTH HOUSES.
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LARGE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, of old reputation, patronised by the highest families, beautifully situated in the best part of the place, near the Promenade, the Conversation House, and at the entrance of the Lichtenthal "Allée." Newly renovated with all comfort. Carpeted. New management. Baths. Lift. Garden. Arrangements made. Open all the year.

Extensive Terrace. **HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.**

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GRAND HOTEL,

ON THE SHORE (QUARTIER ROTHSCHILD).

House highly recommended to Families, the Shore being especially favourable to children. Terrace. Saloons. Full Board from 8 francs per day.

Same house, at BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, **Hotel de l'Europe**, near the "Plage" and "Casino."

Table d'Hote at 6 o'clock. **M. MONROGER, Proprietor.**

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First-class Hotel, with renowned Restaurant and excellent French Kitchen.

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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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Newly built, close to the Station and Landing Place of the Steamers.

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Hydraulic Lift. (RUE ROYALE). Hydraulic Lift.

THIS LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated in the finest and healthiest part of the Town,

NEAR TO THE MOST FREQUENTED PROMENADES,

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RESTAURANT "À LA CARTE" AT ANY HOUR.

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THIS unrivalled Establishment, overlooking the Park, the Place Royale, and the Rue Royale, has been considerably enlarged and embellished by the present Proprietor, Mr. E. DREMEL. Public Saloons, Reading, Smoking, and Bath Rooms. Spacious Terrace Garden overlooking the whole park. Electric Light in all the Rooms. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. Rooms from 4 frs. 50 c., including Electric Light. Hydraulic Lift (Heurtebise System).

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LODGING, inclusive of attendance and electric light, from 4 frs. per day. First Breakfast, 1 fr. 50 c.; Luncheon, 4 frs.; Table d'Hôte, 5 frs.; Pension: Bedroom, attendance, light, and three meals daily, from 13 frs. 50 c. per day. Public Saloons, Billiards, and Bath Room. Electric Light. Lift. Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage.

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BOULEVARD BOTANIQUE. Close to the Station for Germany, Holland, France, Spa, Ostend, Antwerp, Ghent, and Bruges. The Waterloo Coach passes before the Hotel every morning. Charges moderate. **Baths in the Hotel. Telephone.**

Dark Room for Photographs.

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MRS. MATTHYS, 42, RUE DU PRINCE ROYAL, lets good furnished Saloons, Bed-rooms by the Week or the Month, with linen and attendance. Board if desired. Best situation near the Boulevards, the Avenue Louise, and the Tramways. Moderate terms. Mrs. MATTHYS speaks English.

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

BEST SITUATED IN TOWN. VIEW ON THE CORSO.

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FIRST-RATE HOTEL, lately greatly enlarged, situated on the western bank of the Lake, opposite Bellagio. Its situation is delightful for its beautiful views, and fine shady walks along the shore. Cadenabbia is every day rising into repute for the salubrity of the climate.

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L. MANCEL, Proprietor.

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MENA HOUSE HOTEL.

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Facing Landing Stage, Calais & Dover Boats.

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Situated in the Centre of the Town.

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HEATED BY HOT WATER PIPES. LIFT.

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Best situation on the principal Promenade, next door to the "Cercle Nautique."
LARGE GARDEN. LAWN TENNIS. LIFT.
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AT the West End of Cannes, full South, facing the Sea and the Esterel Mountains. Large Garden and Terrace walks, immediately adjoining the Pine Woods at the Croix de Garde (Family House). Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds. Open 1st October.
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Close by the Proprietress has a nicely furnished Villa to let, containing 3 Sitting Rooms, 7 Bedrooms, etc. Board and Service if required.

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With Dependence (Two German Monarchs).

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AND ITS BEAUTIFUL ANNEXE. ENGLISH GARDEN.

FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT, particularly recommended. 300 Rooms. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant. Near the Bath Establishment and the Casino. Lift. English and other languages spoken. Open all the year.
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LARGE and splendid house of the first order, with extensive Park and Garden on the banks of the Lake. Former residence of H. M. Queen Caroline of England. Abode chosen by H. M. the late Empress of Russia in 1868. Arrangements for families at very moderate rates. Pension.

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A new establishment in an open and airy situation, close to the Railway Station. Large and small apartments, scrupulously clean. Table d'Hôte at 11 and 6 o'clock. Moderate charges. Chambery is on the route to India by "Mont Cenis," now recommended to families and tourists.

CHAMOUNIX.

GRAND HOTEL ROYAL ET DE SAUSSURE.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, delightfully situated in full view of Mont Blanc. Large Park and Garden. Excellent Telescope for free use of visitors. Baths. French Restaurant. Special arrangements. Under personal management of the proprietor,

H. EXNER.

CHAUMONT (France) Hte. Marne.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

Large and small very comfortable Apartments.

Large and small Rooms. Recommended to Families and Single Tourists.

OMNIBUS TO ALL TRAINS.

CHUR (Coire).

HOTEL STEINBOCK (Capricorne.)

FORMERLY Hauser, Keim & Co. E. KUPFER Manager, formerly at the Hotel Baur au Lac, Zurich, and Hotel National, Lucerne.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, with 100 Rooms and Sitting Rooms.

Best situation in Town. Baths on each floor. Railway Booking Office for Tickets and Luggage in the House. Carriages and extra Posts.

Telephone correspondence between the Post, Post Office for Diligences, and Extra Post, in the Hotel.

COBLENCE.

HOTEL DU GEANT.

Messrs. EISENMANN, Proprietors.

THIS well-known and favourite first class hotel is delightfully situated opposite the Castle of Ehrenbreitstein; it is the nearest to the landing-place of the steamers, and commands a most beautiful view of the Rhine and surrounding country. This highly recommended establishment combines superior accommodation with moderate prices. Cold and warm baths. Purveyor of Wine to His Majesty the Emperor of Germany.

COLOGNE.

HOTEL DU NORD.

First Class Hotel, near the Cathedral, on the Rhine. 300 Rooms.

TABLE D'HOTE at One and Six o'clock. Telegraph and Post Offices. Railway Ticket and Booking Office for Luggage in the Hotel. English Church from June 15th, 1872.

THE GENUINE EAU-DE-COLOGNE

IS the No. 4, distilled strictly according to the original prescription of the inventor, my ancestor, by the most ancient distiller

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, Jülichs-Platz, No. 4.

COLOGNE Continued.

DOM HOTEL,

COLOGNE ON THE RHINE.

MAGNIFICENT New Building opposite the Cathedral. Finest and largest Hotel in Cologne. Carefully managed with regard to the comfort and taste of English Families. Grand Saloons. Smoking, Reading, Drawing Rooms. Bath, &c. Three Elevators. Electric Light. Moderate charges.

COMO.

GRAND HOTEL VOLTA.

ON the border of the Lake, opposite the Landing Place of Steamers. The sole First Class Hotel in Como. COOK'S COUPONS ACCEPTED.

G. BAZZI, Proprietor.

CONTREXEVILLE (Vosges).

HOTEL DE PARIS.

Visitors will find this Hotel most comfortable. It is pleasantly situated near the Springs and Baths.

Good Cuisine. English spoken. The Hotel Omnibus meets all trains.

SCHUHKRAFT, Proprietor.

CORFU.

GRAND HOTEL ST. GEORGES.

Pension at very moderate prices.

THIS First-class Hotel, situated on the best side of the Esplanade, fitted up after the English style, well known and highly recommended for its comfort and good attendance, is under the personal Management of the sole Proprietor, Alexander S. Maxruchy.

CUXHAVEN.

DOLLE'S HOTEL BELVEDERE.

E. DÖLLE, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, newly built, with a splendid view on the Sea and Port, newly and comfortably fitted up. Good Cuisine. Choice Wines. Warm Sea Baths in the house. Two minutes' walk from the Railway Depôt, fifteen minutes from the New Sea bathing Establishment. Carriages of the Hotel at the Landing place.

DARMSTADT.

HOTEL DARMSTAEDTER HOF.

A FIRST-RATE HOTEL of old standing, superior accommodation for Gentlemen or Families. Two Coffee Rooms. Excellent Table d'Hôte. Suites of Apartments, with every comfort in the English style, at moderate charges.

L. WIENER, Propr.

N.B.—This Hotel was established more than half a century ago by the father of the present proprietor. A lengthened residence in England enables Mr. WIENER to give especial satisfaction to English travellers.

Canton des Grisons.] **DAVOZ PLATZ.** [Switzerland.

HOTEL AND PENSION BUOL.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL; on its own meadows near a fine wood, close to the English Church, with South aspect. Drainage on the best method. Extra Private Rooms, and splendid suite of Public Rooms, with a library of English, French, and German Books.

Complete farm and stable establishment. New Milk for Invalids. Electric Light. C. BUOL, Proprietor.

(France.) **DAX.** (Landes.)

THERMES DE DAX.

THIS large Establishment, with its celebrated Mud and Hot Mineral Baths. Open all the year, it is one of the best establishments on the Continent, and is in great repute for the treatment and cure of Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Throat and Chest Diseases, and is especially patronised by the Government and the Academy of Medicine of Paris. The accommodation is the same as in the first class Hotels. Pension 10 francs the Winter, 8 francs the Summer.

DRESDEN.

HOTEL BRISTOL.

FIRST CLASS.

Opposite the Central Railway Station, BISMARKPLATZ, 7.

Situated in the English-American Square, the finest part of Dresden.

VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS EN PENSION.

ROOMS FROM 2 MARKS.

G. WENTZEL, Proprietor.

EAUX BONNES.

GRAND HOTEL DE FRANCE.

OPEN all the year. Is known for the most comfortable Hotel of the Pyrenees. "Restaurant." Table d'Hôte. Private Saloons. Billiard Room. Reading Saloon with 3,000 volumes in different languages. English Servants. Good Fishing.

EISENACH.

RÖHRIG'S HOTEL ZUM GROSSHERZOG VON SACHSEN.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, the largest of the Town, close to the Station (Arrival).

Two "Tables d'Hote" in the Afternoon.

CONVERSATION SALOON. ELEGANT CARRIAGES.

CARL & EDMUND RÖHRIG, Proprietors (and Wine Merchants).

Purveyors to H. G. the Duke of Saxe Weimar.

EMS.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

F. SCHMITT, Proprietor.

THIS First Class Hotel is in the best situation of Ems, opposite the Royal Baths, with a beautiful Garden, and combines every comfort. Moderate charges. Excellent Cooking and choice Wines. Reading, Music, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Arrangements, on very reasonable terms, are made at the early and late part of the season. The Hotel is lighted by Electric Light.

ENGELBERG.

KURHAUS HOTEL & PENSION TITLIS.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, best situated in the Valley, in the middle of an extensive garden. 200 Beds. Lofty Dining Room. Large Conversation Saloon with Veranda. Reading, Billiard, and Smoking Rooms. Music Saloon. Lift. Electric Light in all the rooms. Warm and Cold Shower Baths. English Chapel in the garden. Good attendance. Moderate charges.

ED. CATTANI, Proprietor.

HOTEL ENGEL.

WELL-KNOWN HOTEL WITH GOOD ACCOMMODATION, CONTAINING 100 BEDS

Conversation Saloon, Reading, and Smoking Rooms. Electric Light. Baths.

PENSION: 6½—8 FRS. A DAY, EVERYTHING INCLUDED. REDUCED PRICES IN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER.

Frz. WYRSCH-CATTANI, Manager.

FLORENCE.

PHARMACY OF THE BRITISH LEGATION.

H. ROBERTS & CO.,

17, Via Tornabuoni; and Rome, Piazza S. Lorenzo in Lucina, 36 and 37.

Prescriptions prepared by English assistants with drugs from the best London Houses.

FRENCH AND GERMAN MINERAL WATERS.

GENEVA (Switzerland).

GENEVA. VICTORIA HOTEL.

FINEST situation near the Lake and English Garden. Every modern convenience. Electric Light in every Room. Lift. Baths. Moderate Terms. Excellent Cuisine. Omnibus. Pension from 7 francs

W. NIESS, Proprietor.

GHENT.

HOTEL DE LA POSTE.—PLACE D'ARMES. Mr. A. Vande Putte, Proprietor of the Hotel, now begs to inform English Travellers that he has succeeded Mr. Dubus in the above well-known, first-rate, and beautifully situated Establishment, which affords extensive and superior accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen. In taking the above-named Hotel de la Poste, Mr. VANDE PUTTE is enabled to offer suitable accommodation to the most opulent Families, and to Commercial Gentlemen, and pledges himself to spare no exertions to deserve the continuation of patronage of all classes of Travellers.

During the Winter Season arrangements are made with Families on moderate terms.

GLION.

HOTEL DU RIGHI VAUDOIS.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, commanding a splendid view of the Lake Leman and the Alps. 100 Rooms. Saloons. Reading Room, Billiard Room, &c.

A. HEIMBERG, Proprietor.

GMUNDEN.

HOTEL DE BELLE VUE.

FACING THE STEAM BOAT LANDING PLACE.

COMFORTABLE First-Class Hotel. Highly recommended. Mr. BRACHER, the Proprietor, has been in England and America, and knows the wants of English and American Travellers. Charges moderate.

GRENOBLE.

HOTEL MONNET.

Mr. TRILLAT, Proprietor (Son-in-law and Successor to Mr. MONNET).

THIS HOTEL is situated in the PLACE GRENETTE, 14; it offers excellent accommodation, and will be found deserving the patronage of English Families and Single Gentlemen. Post Horses and Coaches for Aix-les-Bains, Allevard, Ariege, la Motte-les-Bains, la Sallette, &c. Omnibus at the Station.

THE HAGUE.

HOTEL BELLEVUE.

OLD Established First Class Favourite House with English and American Travellers, situated in the most beautiful part of the Town, in the vicinity of all the Public Establishments, Monuments, Railway Station, and Tramway to Scheveningen. Excellent Cuisine Choice Wines. Moderate Charges. Pension during the Winter.

C. J. VAN VELSEN, Junr., Proprietor.

HAMBURG.

HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

RENOWNED First Class Hotel, patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and by most of the Imperial and Royal Families of Europe. Splendid situation, overlooking the Alster Bassin. 180 Rooms and Apartments. Elegant Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Lift. Table d'Hote.

BRETTSCHNEIDER & BANDLI, Prop.

HAVRE.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE.

RUE DE PARIS, 124-126.

EXCEEDINGLY well situated, in the best quarter of the Town, recommended for its comfort and moderate charges. Apartments for Families. Music and Conversation Saloons. Rooms from 2 to 5 francs. "Restaurant à la Carte." Table d'Hôte. Breakfast 2frs. 50c. Dinners 3frs. English and German spoken. GRELLE Proprietor.

HOMBOURG-LES-BAINS.

HOTEL DE RUSSIE

FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

One of the best in the Town, with Dependence

"VILLA AUGUSTA,"

SITUATED IN THE EXTENSIVE GARDEN OF THE HOTEL.

Best position near the Kursaal, the Springs, and Bathing Establishments.

PERFECT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

SPLENDID DINING ROOM WITH COVERED VERANDAHS.

BEST ENGLISH & FRENCH COOKING. FINEST OPEN AIR RESTAURANT.

In the early and late part of the Season (May, June, September, and October), arrangements are made at very moderate prices.

F. A. LAYDIG, Proprietor.

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

And THREE Spacious VILLAS ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL, FACING THE TAUNUS MOUNTAINS, with private Apartments.

Has been patronized by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and the Royal Family.

Most elevated situation. Fine Garden, facing South. Admirably suited for visitors suffering from Gout and Rheumatism.

GUSTAVE WEIGAND, Proprietor,

Purveyor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

INNSBRUCK.

HOTEL DU TIROL, formerly Hotel d'Autriche. First-class Establishment close to the Railway Station and the New Steam and Salt Swimming Baths Establishment, commands a beautiful view of the Valley of the Inn, and surrounding mountains. It contains over 100 elegantly furnished Bed Rooms and Sitting Rooms. Reading and Smoking Rooms. Baths. Fine garden. Special arrangements for a protracted stay. Innsbruck possesses an University, and offers great facilities for education in general. Winter Pension at extremely moderate terms. Health resort in Winter for weak constitutions. CARL LANDSEE, Proprietor.

INTERLAKEN.

Grand Hotel Victoria.

400 Beds. Elevator.

OPEN FROM APRIL 1st TILL OCTOBER 31st. RUCHTI, Proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE,

FORMERLY GRAND HOTEL RITSCHARD.

ON the principal Promenade Every comfort, and a good table is guaranteed at Moderate Prices.

HOTEL JUNGFRAU.

Kept by Mr. SEILER STERCHI.

This excellent Hotel is situated on the finest Promenade, and is surrounded with a large and beautiful Garden, from which an extensive view is to be had all over the Glaciers. English travellers will find at this Hotel large and small well-furnished apartments and rooms for families and single tourists. Moderate charges.

KISSINGEN.

ROYAL KURHAUS.

THE LARGEST HOTEL IN TOWN.

THIS Magnificent Establishment, just opposite the Kurgarten and Mineral Springs, contains now 150 Bedrooms, 30 Sitting Rooms, and a Ladies' Drawing Room, all of them with an open view in the gardens.

The only Hotel with Mineral Baths in the House.

KONIGSWINTER, (Petersberg), Rhine.

HOTEL ON THE PETERSBERG. One of the most beautiful mountains of the Siebengebirge.

ENTIRELY new building and every comfort. Airy lodging-rooms and Saloons with a fine view, large dining and restaurant rooms. Large plateau with forest and parks, and beautiful shady promenades. Magnificent views in greater variety than from any other point of the Seven Mountains. Every Wednesday, Military Free Concert. Table d'Hôte, week-days at 1 o'clock, Sundays and Holidays at 12-30 and 2 o'clock; Dinners and Suppers at any hour. Acknowledged good cuisine and liquors. Post and Telegraph in the house. Wwe. PETER JOS. NELLES. Address for letters and telegrams: Nelles, Petersberg (Rhine). Communication with Königswinter directly by a Cog-wheel Railway. Corresponds with all trains of the State Railway and Steamers.

LEIPSIC.

HOTEL HAUFFE.

Admirably situated First Class Hotel, on the Promenades, near the Station.

Elevator. Electric Light in every room. Charges moderate.

FREY BROTHERS, Proprietors.

LOCARNO.

LOCARNO.—Terminus of the Gothard Railway, on LAKE MAGGIORE. Best stopping place on the Italian Lakes. OPEN THE WHOLE YEAR.

THE GRAND HOTEL LOCARNO.

The situation unrivalled either for a Summer or Winter Resort.

PATRONISED by all the Royal Families of Europe. Most luxurious and comfortable home with large Park and Gardens. Best situation in the mildest and most constant climate of Europe, without snow, wind, or fog, but with plenty of sunshine. Entirely adapted for winter residence. Cheminées, calorifères, and stoves. Beautiful walks and Mountain excursions. English Church. Doctor. Society. Lift. Exquisite cuisine. Private steamer and carriages for visitors. Most moderate charges.

Messrs. BALLI, Proprietors.

LUCERNE.

HOTEL BEAU RIVAGE

First class Hotel. Largely patronised by English Visitors. Splendidly situated.
BEST VIEW OF THE LAKE AND MOUNTAINS. HYDRAULIC LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
RESTAURANT. FIRST-RATE CUISINE. BATHS ON EVERY FLOOR.
BILLIARDS. FINE TERRACE ALL ALONG THE HOUSE.
PENSION (Room, Light, and Service included), from 8 fr. to 10 fr.; July and August from 11 fr. to 14 fr.
Special arrangements for Families. J. ZIMMERLI-GLASER, Proprietor.

LUXEMBOURG.

GRAND HOTEL BRASSEUR.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

THE largest Hotel and Best Restaurant in the Town. In an exceptional situation, near the Park and finest Promenades. Replete with every modern comfort. Conversation, Playing, and Reading Rooms. English spoken. Douches and Baths. Electric Light. Omnibus and Carriages.

P. BEYENS WEHRLI, Successor.

LYONS.

Le GRAND HOTEL de LYON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. Patronised by the Nobility and the Gentry of all Nations. In the centre and most fashionable part of the City. Elevator. Baths. Railway Ticket Office in the Hotel. Tariff of Charges in every Room. Moderate Terms.

Telegraphic Address: "GRAND HOTEL, LYON."

MACON.

GRAND HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

On the splendid Quai de la Saone. Five minutes' walk from the Station.

Vve. BATAILLARD. Commanding a view of the Alps, and Mont Blanc.

First Hotel in the Town. Recommended to Families and Single Travellers. Interpreter.
Trains from Macon to Vichy, to Bourges, Blois, Poitiers, and Tours.

All Express and First Class Trains take up and leave Passengers at Macon.

MADEIRA—(Funchal).

REID'S HOTELS

ESTABLISHED 1850.

By appointment to H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh.

SANTA CLARA HOTEL. — "Admirably situated, overlooking Funchal, fine view of the Mountains and Sea."—*Vide Rendell's Guide to Madeira.*

REID'S NEW HOTEL.—Situated on the Cliffs to the West of Funchal, on the New Road, overlooking the Sea, grand view of the Mountains. Sea Bathing and Boating.

MILES'S CARMO HOTEL.—In sheltered central position.

HORTAS HOTEL.—German spoken.

SANT' ANNA HOTEL.—Good centre for scenery of the interior and north of Island.

These FIRST CLASS HOTELS afford every comfort for families and travellers. Excellent Cuisine and Choice Wines. Tennis Courts, large Gardens, Baths, Reading, and Smoking Rooms, English and German Newspapers. Billiards. The SANITARY arrangements have been carried out by the Banner Sanitation Co., of London. All Steamers met.

Telegrams, "Reid, Funchal." Pamphlet free of Passmore, 124, Cheapside, London, or Wm. Reid.

MANNHEIM.

HOTEL DU PALATINAT (Pfalzer Hof).

THIS First Class Hotel, situate in the middle of the town, and near the Landing Places of Steamboats, affords large suites of well-furnished apartments for families, and comfortable and airy rooms for single gentlemen. Good Table and Wines, attentive attendants. Moderate charges. Foreign Newspapers taken in. An Omnibus from the Hotel meets every Train. French and English spoken. **BERNDHAUSEL & REIFFEL, Proprietors.**

MAYENCE.

HOTEL de HOLLANDE.

WELL-KNOWN FIRST CLASS HOTEL. Thorough comfort, excellent cooking, choice Wines at moderate charges. Since the removal of the railway, the finest and best situated Hotel in the Town, affording an open view of the River. Favourite and quiet stopping place for excursions in the neighbourhood. Special arrangements for winter abode. Opposite the Landing Place of the Steamers. Omnibus meets all trains at the Central Station.

Proprietor: RUDOLPH SEIDEL (for years Manager of this Hotel.

MENTONE (Alpes Maritimes).

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

(NEAR TO THE CARAVAN STATION).

THIS elegantly constructed and beautifully furnished Hotel enjoys a high reputation for its great comfort.

Smoking Room and Baths. Arrangements for Families. Charges moderate.

The Hotel is under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, Mr. CHARLES BERNARD (Swiss).

METZ.

GRAND HOTEL.

Formerly HOTEL DE L'EUROPE.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL. **The largest and most comfortable in the Town.** Beautifully situated, with a fine Garden.

Patronised by the Royal Families of several Courts of Europe.

PH. BERNHARDT, Proprietor.

MILAN.

HOTEL de l'EUROPE.

SITUATED on the Corso Victor Emmanuel, full south, near to the Cathedral, the Scala Grand Theatre, Victor Emmanuel Passage, Post and Telegraph Office. Apartments for families, and Single Rooms. "Table d'Hôte" and "Restaurant." Two Reading Saloons, Smoking Room, and foreign Newspapers. Hydraulic Lift to every floor, and Electric Light (Edison's system). Omnibus at the Station. Moderate charges. Pension. Cook's Coupons accepted.

E. MARCIONNI, Propr. L. BERTOLINI, Gerant.

MONTREUX.

HOTEL DU CYGNE.

THIS Hotel is situated in close proximity to the Railway Station and Landing Place of Steamers. From its vast garden and terrace a splendid view of the Lake and the Alps is to be had. Arrangements for a protracted stay. Reduced prices during the Winter Season.

A. EMERY Proprietor.

Montreux—TERRITET—Lake of Geneva.

HOTEL DES ALPS AND GRAND HOTEL

(ALTITUDE 400 METRES).

HOTEL MONT-FLEURI (ALTITUDE 600 METRES).

CHESSEX, Proprietor.

THESE Establishments, surrounded with Parks and magnificent Promenades, in sheltered positions, afford by their different altitude, and the numerous advantages of their Instalment, the most desirable summer and winter residence.

MONTREUX (Clarens).

MONTREUX. HOTEL BELMONT.

A FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel, in the healthiest, quietest, and most charming part, stands well up from the Lake. Splendid unrivalled views. Shady terraces and Park, easy access from Town. Latest Sanitary appliances. 26 Balconies. Moderate Charges

THS. UNGER DONALDSON, Proprietor, *Late Manager of the Hotel de Londres, San-Remo.*

MUNICH.

BAVARIAN HOTEL

(HOTEL DE BAVIERE).

LARGEST, best situated, and finest First Class Hotel in town. Entirely re-built and enlarged, contains in addition to 200 single and double Bed-rooms an elegant Suite of Private Apartments. Splendid Dining and Coffee Rooms. Restaurant in connection with Reading, Smoking, and Ladies' Drawing Rooms. Electric Light. Hydraulic Elevator. Bath. In Winter the vestibule, corridors, staircases, &c., are heated. Pension the whole year. Moderate charges.

MÜRREN (Switzerland).

ALTITUDE 1,650 METRES.

GRAND HOTEL DES ALPES.

OPEN from 1st May to 31st October. Electric Light throughout. Pension during the whole Season. Recommended for a protracted stay. Magnificent view. Numerous Promenades and Excursions. Post, Telegraph and Telephone. Prospectus on application.

W. GURTNER-KERNEN, Proprietor.

NAPLES.

GRAND HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTEL, situated in the finest and most select part of Naples, with magnificent views of the town, Vesuvius, and the Bay. Hydraulic Lift.

ALFRED HAUSER, Proprietor.

NAPLES.

WEST END HOTEL

(Late GRAND HOTEL NOBILE), on the New Riono Principe Amedeo.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, entirely renovated. Healthy elevated position, with fine view of Vesuvius and the Bay. LIFT. Electric Light.

HAUSER & MULLER, Proprietors.

HOTELS ISOTTA, GENEVE & CENTRAL.

PIAZZA MEDINA. To the Hotel de Geneve has been connected the Hotel de Rome, closed on account of improvement of the St. Lucy Quarter. The Hotel de Geneve is situated in the most salubrious part of the town, ten minutes from the Station by the new large Rectifil Avenue. It stands in the centre of the town, opposite the Royal Palace, near the Port, Post, Telegraph, the principal Theatres, and the wide Toledo Street. From the upper floors splendid view of the Gulf and Vesuvius. Attentive Service. Moderate charges. Telephone. Hydraulic Lift. The Central Hotel is situated on the same Piazza Medina, opposite the Hotel de Geneve. This House is more specially recommended to commercial travellers. Charges very moderate. Table d'Hôte. Restaurant Service at any time. Principal Languages spoken.

VICTOR ISOTTA, Proprietor.

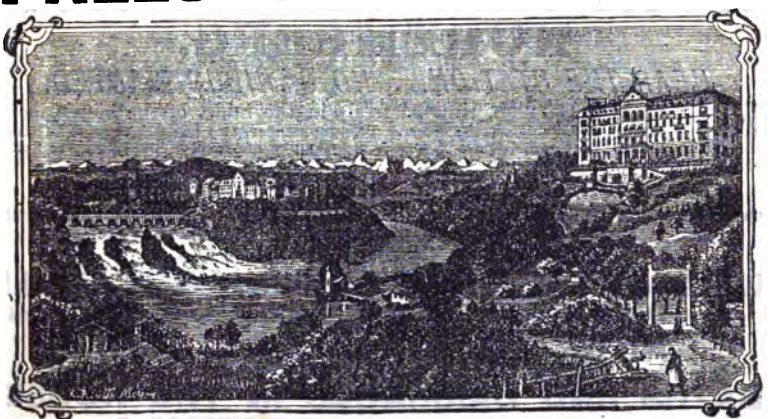
THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

OPEN all the year round. Quai Parthenope (New Embankment). Splendid situation, full South, close to the Public Garden and the centre of the town, with magnificent view of the Bay and Vesuvius. Hydraulic Lift, Electric Light, Telegraph and Post Office. Every kind of Baths. Moderate Charges. No extra Charges for Attendance and Lights.

R. WAEHLER, Proprietor.

NEUHAUSEN-SCHAFFHAUSEN (Switzerland).

FALLS OF THE RHINE



HOTEL SCHWEIZERHOF.

WEGENSTEIN, Proprietor.

FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, replete with every convenience and comfort. 200 Rooms. Fire Escapes. Hydraulic Lift. Splendid views of the **celebrated Falls of the Rhine** and the **Chain of Alps,** including **Mont-Blanc,** covering an extent of hundreds of miles. Fine Park and Garden. A charming Summer Resort, noted for its healthy position, bracing air, and most beautiful landscape.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR A PROTRACTED STAY.

No extra charge for Lights or Service. No Gratuities to the Servants.

Hotel Omnibuses meet trains at Neuhausen and Schaffhausen.

By means of Electricity and Bengal Lights, the Falls of the Rhine are **brilliantly illuminated** every night, during the Season.

ENGLISH DIVINE SERVICE in the new Church, located in the Grounds of the Schweizerhof.

NUREMBERG.

WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF.

NUREMBERG.

NEAR THE STATION. NO OMNIBUS WANTED.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated freely in the midst of the best place of the town, opposite the Central Post and Telegraph Office, two minutes from the German Museum and Lorenze Church, quite in proximate vicinity of sundry and chief wonders of Nuremberg.

150 ROOMS AND SALOONS, WITH 220 BEDS.

Only Hotel on the spot with more than 20 Bed Rooms and Saloons on the Ground Floor, and furnished with every modern comfort.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS. Splendid New

DINING, CONVERSATION, LADIES', READING, & SMOKING SALOONS.

Reputed by Foreigners as well as by our Countrymen to be one of the best Hotels of the Continent for its very moderate charges.

IF WANTED, PENSION FOR THE FULL YEAR.

BATHS AND CARRIAGES IN THE HOUSE.

T. S. KERBER, Proprietor.

OSTEND.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL

OPEN FROM JUNE 1st TILL NOVEMBER.



The largest first-class Hotel, facing the Sea and Baths, close to the New Kursaal.

READING & MUSIC ROOMS. BATHS.

First-class Restaurant

HYDRAULIC LIFT
The only one in the Town.

V. MICHIELS,
Proprietor.

OSTEND Continued.

THE SPLENDID HOTEL.

THE most FASHIONABLE Hotel and Restaurant in the place. Finest situation, facing the Sea and the Baths, and next to the Palace of the Royal Family.
ELEVATOR. ALL MODERN COMFORT. ELEVATOR.
220 Beds and Saloons. Omnibus meets Steamers and Trains.
Cable Address: "SPLENDID, OSTEND."
The Hotel Kursaal and Beau Site, Ostend, is under the same direction.

GRAND HOTEL DU LITTORAL,

Facing the Sea.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BOARD FROM 10 SH.

GRAND HOTEL LEOPOLD II.

HIGHLY recommended English Family First Class Hotel. Splendid situation in the most frequented street of the town, near the shore, Kursaal, Casino, Theatre, and Pier, with view over the Sea. Every modern comfort. Drawing and Music Saloons. Only Hotel with Electric Light in the Town. Firstrate cooking, best attendance, scrupulous cleanliness, English Servants. Lofty and Airy Rooms from 2s. 6d. a day. Full board, 3 meals, light and attendance included, from 7s. 6d. a day. Advantageous arrangements for families. Omnibus and Hotel Porter at Steamers and Trains. Telephone. Open from 1st May to end of September.
E. DAVID VANCUYCK, Proprietor and Manager.

(Bains de Mer). PARAME. (Ille et Vilaine).
(Near St. Malo, St. Servan, and Dinard.)

BAY OF ST. MALO—PARAME.

VIA L. S. W. R. TO ST. MALO.

THE

HOTEL DE LA PLAGE,

PARAME.

UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

GOLF.

PARIS.

MIRABEAU

HOTEL ET RESTAURANT.

8, RUE DE LA PAIX, 8,

(Place Vendome. Place de l'Opera.)

PEACE. COMFORT. EASE.

THE GRAND HOTEL

12, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES. **PARIS.** 12, BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE

PARIS. NEW ENLARGING.

Lift. 300 Rooms and Drawing Rooms richly furnished.

Table d'Hote: Breakfast, 5 frs., wine included: Dinner, 6 frs., wine included.

Admirably situated, facing the LOUVRE, the PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, and AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

HOTEL DES DEUX MONDES

ET D'ANGLETERRE,

22, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

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HOTEL DU PALAIS (FAMILY HOTEL), 28, Avenue Cours de la Reine near the Place de la Concorde, the Madeleine, and the Tuileries Garden, in the centre of one of the finest promenades of Paris. This Hotel, facing the South, and built after the English style, with only three storeys, is especially recommended for its situation. It contains 80 well-furnished Rooms. Large and small Saloons, Reading Room and Garden for the use of Visitors. Arrangements made for longer stay on moderate terms. Pension from 7 fr. 50 c. per day, food included. Telephone.

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PENSION AND PRIVATE HOTEL.

SITUATED in the finest and healthiest part of Paris, is highly recommended for its comfort and excellent table. The sanitary arrangements are unsurpassed in Paris, the ventilation of the rooms perfect, and the charges very reasonable. Separate rooms. Large and Small Apartments. Baths. Heater. Lift.

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Pension from 10 francs.

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THE quietest, highest, and healthiest position of Rome, all the rooms to the South. Every modern comfort. Lift. Baths. Halls and Stairs heated. Accommodation of a first-class Hotel (if wanted). Terms from 7 to 12 francs per day, wine and afternoon tea included. M. SILENZI BEOCARI, Proprietor.

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HIGH CLASS English and American Boarding House, in the immediate vicinity of the Central Railway Station, English and American Embassies, and the American-English Church. The Proprietress, Miss M. MARLEY, gives her personal attention to all matters pertaining to the comfort of her guests. Terms from 7 to 10 francs.

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THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL is newly enlarged. Beautifully situated, with fine view over the River Maas. Splendid Rooms. Very large Dining Room, Conversation and Smoking Rooms, Reading and Writing Rooms, all on the same floor with view over the Maas. 80 Rooms and Salons. Bath Rooms. The only Hotel close to the Rhine Railway Station, the Exchange, and Boats. Moderate Charges. Ch. BRUGMA, Proprietor.

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GREAT MORSKAI, best situation in the Town. Opposite the Winter Palace, Ermitage, Foreign Office, and Newski Prospect. Tramway communication through the whole town.

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PATRONISED BY ENGLISH VISITORS.

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NEAR the Hotel is a Branch House, newly built expressly for an Hotel, and situated full South. 200 Rooms and Saloons newly furnished with superior comfort. Smoking and Reading Rooms. French Cooking. Moderate charges. Special arrangements made for the Winter season. Careful attendance under the personal direction of the Manager, LOUIS RAVIZZA. Large Garden. Omnibus to and from the Station. Interpreter.

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THIS OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, situated on the best position of the Grand Canal, has just been repaired and greatly improved. New rich Dining Room on the ground floor overlooking the Grand Canal. **Hydraulic Lift.**

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HOTEL KLUMPP,

Formerly HOTEL DE L'OURS.

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THIS First-class Hotel, containing 45 Saloons and 235 Bedrooms, with a separate Breakfast and new Reading and Conversation Rooms, as well as a Smoking Saloon, a very extensive and elegant Dining Room, and an Artificial Garden over the river, is beautifully situated in connection with the Old and New Bath buildings and Conversation House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Promenade and Trinkhalle. It is celebrated for its elegant and comfortable Apartments, good *Cuisine* and Cellar, and deserves its wide-spread reputation as an excellent Hotel. Table d'Hôte at 1 and 5 o'clock. Breakfasts and Suppers *à la Carte*. Exchange Office. Correspondent of the principal Banking Houses of London for the payment of Circular Notes and Letters of Credit. Omnibuses of the Hotel to and from each Train. Fine Private Carriages. Warm and Cold Baths in the Hotel. Lift to every floor. Excellent accommodation.

Reduced prices for Rooms during the months of April, May, September, and October.

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One Shilling each.

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(IN A BEAUTIFUL SITUATION).

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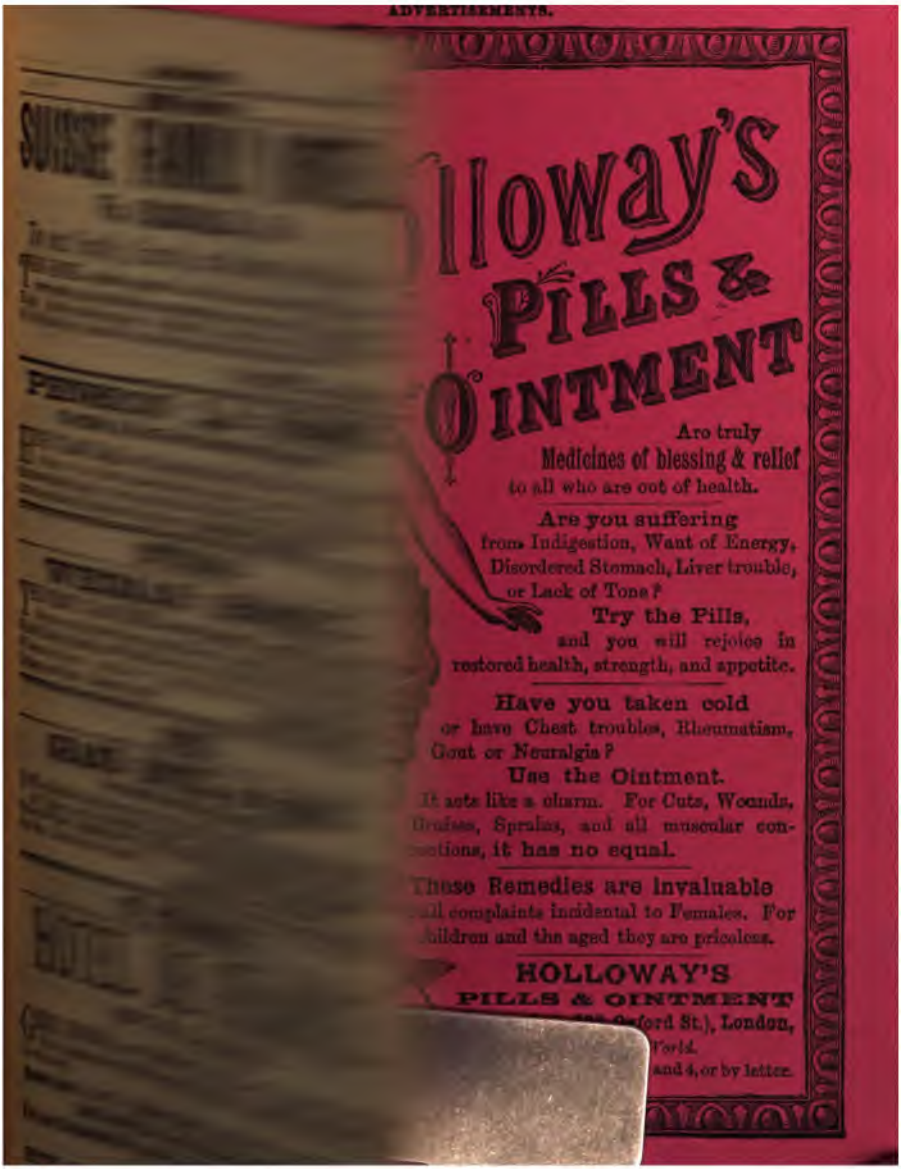
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